MADRAS information

NOVEMBER
1959

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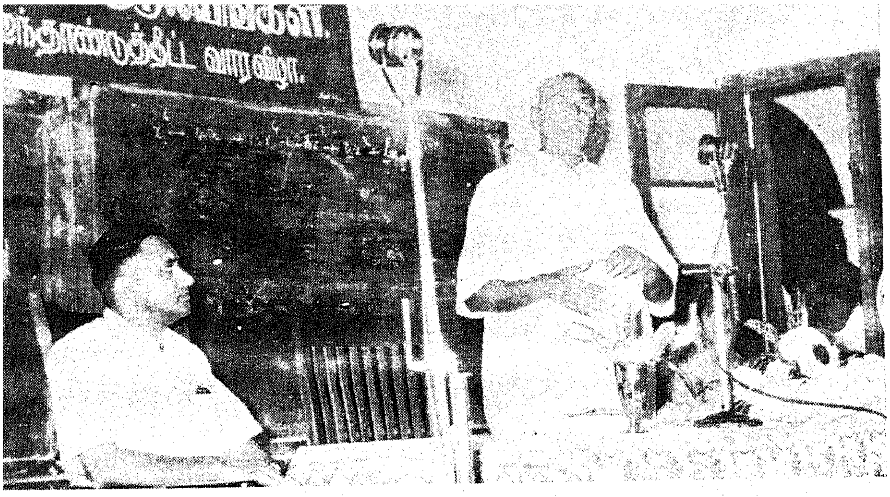
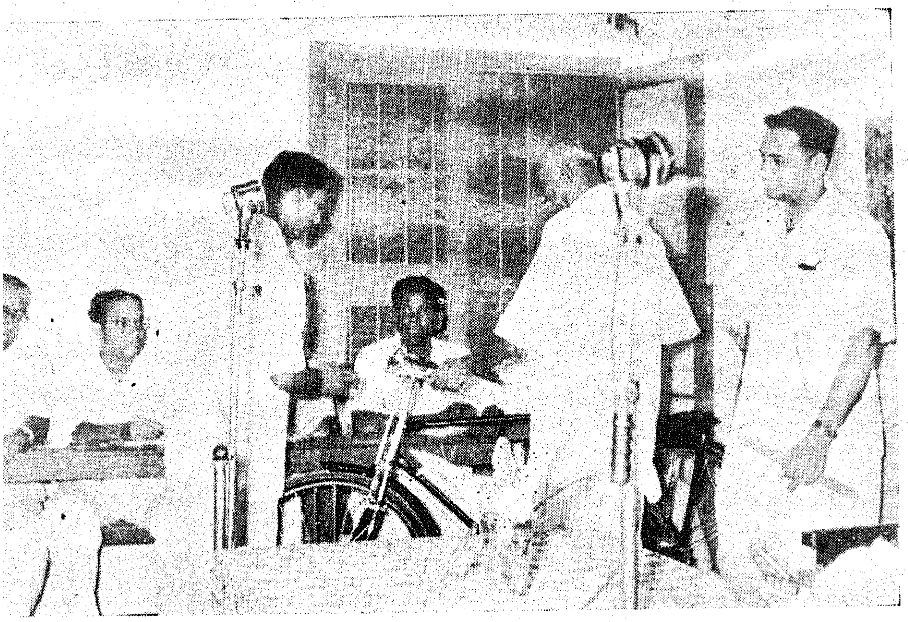
PLAN PUBLICITY WEEK AT MADURAI



The Plan publicity Week was inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Madurai on 26*th September* 1959.



The best gram sevak of the district was presented with a cycle by the Chief Minister.

Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran M.L.A.; and others addressed the gathering on the last day of the celebrations.

The Child and the Home

MRS. MARY GONSALVES, B.A., B.T.

O Child! O new born citizen
Of life's great city! on thy head
The glory of thy morn is shed,
Like a celestial benison!
Here at the portal thou dost stand,
And with thy little hand
Thou openest the mysterious gate,
Into the future's undiscovered land.

—LONGFELLOW

"To know a child is to love it and the more we know it the better we love it."

Thus spoke one of the greatest authorities on Childhood—G. Stanley Hall. His statement contains a great truth, a truth which only those who have endeavoured patiently and sympathetically to know a child can realize. The proper study of mankind is "Children", for, as the poet said, the child is father to the man and childhood shows the man as morning shows the day. The more intimately one knows a child, the more clearly one sees his faults as his, and his virtues as his own. The wonderful blossom of human life contains possibilities for good, which would surpass a poet's dream. It is then our greatest need to know the nature of this young life that we may guide it aright.

It is a mistake to assume that social training must be imposed on children when quite young and that they cannot be treated as individuals who can contribute to the making of the community life. It is true that the child under seven is necessarily dependent on adults, who are responsible for his well-being. If they fail, the child will consequently suffer.

The amazingly rapid progress in the care and education of children in recent years may be partly attributed to a generally higher standard of life and the advancement of science, but still more to an awakening of conscience. Not only is there an increasing concern for child-welfare but also a new awareness of the personality of the child as something of paramount importance. To-day, it is difficult to assess values in any branch of medicine or philosophy or sociology without taking into account the contribution made by the knowledge of child-life. In the mind of the child, according to Dr. Maria Montessori, we may perhaps find the key to progress and, who knows—the beginning of a new civilization.

The Swedish poet and author, Ellen Key, prophesied that this century would be the century of the child. The child holds within himself the secret of life—is able to lift the veil from the mysteries of the human soul. Even in the child there is much that is unknown. There is a part of the child's soul that has always been unknown and that must be known. This we call the unknown child. We must seek for him in a spirit of enthusiasm like those who prospect for hidden gold or who explore the outer space.

The world has long been suffering from a malaise to which the gentle ministry of woman might have brought the cure. But the trend of thought and events arising therefrom have made her a part—and not the least part—the disease. It all originated with the so-called emancipation of woman. Woman no doubt needed alleviation of her miserable lot in some ways, but materialism sought to give this relief in a manner that made her last state much worse than the first. The institution of marriage was often attacked on the plea of the defence of women's rights, with the result that divorce and birth prevention brought about a further degradation in the status of women.

The woman pays and the race pays with her. How is the world to save itself? It is by upholding the dignity of woman and motherhood! The place of woman in the world and her work in life has long been a subject of deep interest to all those who care for the welfare of the race.

An ideal home is a sanctuary of peace and contentment. It is not just a mere accident. On the contrary it has to be built up slowly and surely—and to Woman as Queen of the Home goes the privilege. And, if she fails in this office, any success in other fields cannot and will not compensate for failure in the home. Home-Life has several features—the more prominent being the intellectual, the social and the spiritual. All women are not supposed to be founts of knowledge, yet even the

least instructed of them with some good-will and a proper realization of her mission will succeed in promoting intellectual happiness.

A home should have its own social life. It is a mistaken belief that all recreation is to be sought outside the home. The home may at times tend to become a dull place. It will therefore largely depend on the mother's gifts and initiative to arrange in the home-circle some social gatherings and pastimes. This will strengthen the bond of their attachment to the home of their birth and growth. Man's instinct clamours for the home and family as his shelter—A nation will be very much what its homes are.

In all generations, tributes have been paid by great men to their mothers. St. Augustine is full of apprehension, when he says "God forbid that upon entering Paradise, my Mother's love should have waned. She still comes to comfort me in my sorrow, she who has loved me more than words can tell". "It is the hope of seeing my Mother," says another great writer, "that makes me eager to believe in the 'Great Beyond'".

Whatever view we may hold as to the relative position of the sexes, we are all agreed on a common ground that for a certain mission, women are naturally more fitted than men. That work is the training of young children. A woman's special gifts—her quickness of perception, her boundless sympathy, her profound patience are peculiarly needed for the most delicate of tasks. If what scientists tell us is true, the first few years of life are the most important in the formation of character, then surely there can be no work on earth so fraught with momentous consequences as the training of a little child. He who said "Give me a child for the first seven years of his life and do what you want with the rest" had made a valuable discovery. In these early days, the young life is as clay in our hands to mould almost as we will. As the mind is plastic, habits can be formed now without much effort, which could only be acquired with great care and hard work later on. Then too, the early impressions are the lasting ones. There is no gainsaying the unalterable fact 'Character is the one thing that matters'. Hence the need for the formation and training of That Character.

And when is this character formed? There is no particular time as such—it is being formed all the time—everywhere, at home, in school, in the playground. The child has been aptly described by educationists as a product of nature and nurture—two great factors which go a long way in the building of the child and his personality.

It is a common fallacy to suppose that all mothers know what is good for their children. To a certain extent it's 'yes' and to a certain extent 'no'. Certain things she has learnt by instructions and experience—the rest she has to acquire from other sources like books, experienced authorities, etc. The best mothers have said that they could have avoided numerous mistakes if only they had been more enlightened. Experience no doubt teaches much, but with proper guidance, we shall have the comfort and satisfaction of feeling that we have done our best.

Perhaps next to love comes understanding of child-nature—for understanding is born of love. Some have this, others have not—but it cannot be acquired. This is a hopeless doctrine but true. Have we not seen so often people who take to children instinctively at once. They possess something which others lack. Amongst other things, it includes the power of putting oneself in the child's place, of seeing things as the child sees then. One must be able literally to enjoy the things the child enjoys. Their joys and games must be shared as also their woes and sorrows. There must be no talking down.

Patience is a great requisite in dealing with children. Patience like understanding can be cultivated and an added strength of character comes to those who learn by self-restraint and constant practice to check the impatient word and look.

Last, but not least—she must have a sense of humour. This will help her to tide over many a difficulty and help to make many rough places smooth.

As we consider this long list of perfections or rather qualifications, which the ideal mother should [illegible] we cannot help asking—"who is sufficient for these things". There is but one answer—"My grace is sufficient for these". It is an old answer but yet [illegible] [illegible] comfort ourselves with this genuine assurance [illegible] fully accomplish part.

Parenthood is indeed a mighty responsibility and hence should be accepted in the right spirit. The future of a nation is partly determined by the attitude and conduct of parents towards their children. The parent and the teacher are verily the two great custodians of the human race. Of the two, the parent is more important, for he lays the foundation of the child's personality. There is a great truth in the saying of Will Durant, that 'the chief end of life is to pay our Children's bills and it is the chief happiness too.

For educational purposes, there are two great principles to be borne in mind. Firstly, the home and parents are for children; children are not for the home and parents; Secondly, whatever activity in the house is conducive to the welfare of children is good and is a virtue.

The Home is the children's Kingdom and hence it should be made as attractive and homely as possible. Children are unconsciously influenced by their surroundings and if we want them to love and admire beautiful things, we must see that their taste is not spoilt in their most impressionable years by anything ugly or vulgar. Our aim should be to make the nurseries cheerful, orderly and beautiful.

A mother's place is with her child. Who is to care for its interest if she does not? To her mainly belongs the responsibility of the well-being of her children. The father too has his share of responsibility. He is not the just the bread-winner or a passive spectator in Life's drama. On the contrary, he should be an active co-operator and a sympathetic companion to the wife and a loving elder brother to the children. Only then will there be harmony and happiness in the home.

A careful mother can do much towards the formation of orderly self-restrained habits in her baby, which will greatly amplify all after-efforts in the training of character. We must not pass over an offence one day, which we treat as a serious fault the next. It is no good saying that

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Dr. Maria Montessori and the Art of the Teacher

SRIMATHI RUKMINI DEVI ARUNDALE, M.P.

In all ages, the ultimate achievement of humanity, as pointed out by the greatest men and women of the world, is the spiritual development of the individual. As the individual is, the world is and the highest civilization is that which has produced such individuals who have given to man a message of hope and happiness.

Amongst the many who have given this message of hope is Dr. Maria Montessori. She brought it to the world of children and to those trustees of their lives, the parents and teachers. She realized that the teaching of the Christ, " Be ye like little children," is the highest of all teaching and pointed out the way to realize it.

If men really understand this truth, the world of children would become a happier one. To Madame Montessori the child was the Messiah, the unknown, the un-understood. She brought the knowledge of this unknown being to each one of us adults who think of the child as one who must grow like themselves. Instead of trying to fulfil the plan of the child, we try to force him into a pre-arranged pattern. The result has been not only the misery of the child, frustrated and imprisoned in this world, but the unhappiness of the world itself as a result of this lack of understanding which results in the lopsided development of children to maturity. She wrote, " The adult has become egocentric in relation to the child, not egotistic, but egocentric. Thus he considers everything that affects the psyche of the child from the standpoint of its reference to himself and so misunderstands the child. It is this point of view that leads to a consideration of the child as an empty being which the adult must fill by his own endeavours, as an inert and incapable being for whom everything must be done, as a being without an *inner guide*, whom the adult must guide step by step from without. Finally the adult acts as though he were the child's creator and considers good and evil from the standpoint of a relation to himself." She reveals to us our defects and shows us a way to help child to grow and to liberate his own soul.

Many psychologists and educators have lived and expressed thier own philosophy of education but Dr. Montessori was the most unique of them and brought to us a deeper understanding than did the others. The difference is this—others analysed and tried to understand the mind of the child while she understood the soul of the child itself. While Western psychologists showed all the complexes that we develop in our later life as resulting from childhood, she showed that the complexes are in the teacher and that with the understanding of the teacher or parent and with proper environment, the child itself can grow into manhood, a free and fully developed individual, growing into strength and beauty. Another important aspect of Dr. Montessori's life is that she became a teacher because of her love for the children and not through intellectual or scientific study. What she taught was from her own experience and insight and not from other people's ideas. The method she developed was learned from the child and not from adults.

Dr. Montessori was a rare and wonderful personality with immense charm and grace. She was the first woman doctor in Italy and was a surgeon as well as a physician.

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In the Ser... ... Children

SRIMATHI MARY CLUBWAL JADHAV

NOVEMBER is the month when we focus our attention on the children of the world and specially on the children of our own land, for, the Children's Day falls on the 14th of this month, the Birthday of our Prime Minister. If the child in India has received and continues to receive great attention in all aspects almost from before its birth and if its health and well-being are taken care of at all stages and if opportunities for expression and culture are made available to the child, it is due to our beloved Prime Minister's Leadership.

The Pioneers.

Two great Irish Women, Mrs. Annie Besant and Mrs. Margaret Cousins and Srimathi Dorothy Jinarajad[illegible] inspired and started the Women's Indian Association along with Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Lady Sadasiva Iyer, bringing the Indian women together. This association is the most powerful women's organization in the country. Its aims were, among others to bring home to women their responsibilities as daughters of India ; to secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education ; to secure the abolition of child marriage ; enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and eradication of other social evils.

Madras State was the first to organize Children's Aid Societies to establishing Juvenile Courts and creating Certified Schools for delinquent children, the movement for Compulsory Primary Education for girls and boys.

The Missionary Organizations in our State have been working through decades, particularly caring for the foundlings, the destitute child, the blind, the deaf-mute and the children of lepers. To this day no legislation has been enacted for the responsibilities and care of these groups including the mentally backward children. But the Welfare Board is giving grants and assistance for starting workshops for the blind, deaf-mut[illegible] handicapped groups and the Ministry of Edu[illegible] assisting with building programme for these [illegible] children.

The Red Cross has always done its share for child welfa[illegible] International Agencies, Special Agencies of the Unit[illegible] Nations, the UNICEF and the UNESCO have in ma[illegible] ways contributed to the care of [illegible] of [illegible] and the Child. They have supplied skimmed-milk nourishing food in the shape of [illegible]ti-Purpose Vitamins and other Health and [illegible] to thousands of Ch[illegible]

The Y.M.C.A. and [illegible] forefront working for the [illegible] Girls by establishing Your[illegible] service for street boys and [illegible] for education and spo[illegible] the congeste[illegible] City and Districts are a by-word. T[illegible] is their well-known and well-established Boys' To[illegible] The Muslim community also runs orphanages and institutions for Muslim children, both boys and girls.

The Corporation of Madras is one of the largest Corporations which concentrate largely on Child [illegible]e. It has 45 Child Welfare Centres and three Creches.

The Government Department of Certified and Vigilance Service is doing yeoman work i[illegible] of children. With the coming in of the [illegible] the Children's Aid Society which was then [illegible] agency has now been provincialised. The[illegible] ment Approved School in Chingleput for [illegible] while for junior boys there are approved sch[illegible] Ranipet and Tadepalem and for Junior and Seni[illegible] in Madras. These institutions receive both de[illegible] and destitute children committed by the Courts. They receive sound education, citizenship training and are also

...trades. There is no atmosphere of a correc-
... home in these institutions and discipline is well-maintained. The Government of Madras recognising the good work done by other voluntary institutions in ...lfare have recognised other institutions as Private ... One of the oldest of such Homes is ... has served the found-

... of this ...nstitution recog- ...mitted ...ir is also ...raining ... destitute women ... child care.

...ts of the Central Social Welfare ...e been est... all over ... country. In ... there is at least one project of the old pattern ... the new pattern where Balwadis and Schools, ... Literary C... ...ernity and Child ... are fun... ... Welfare Board ... new schem... by which Holiday Homes ... group ... ...en and others ... are

...dy Mountbatten with the two boys she is sponsoring.*

The Seva Samajam.

One of the oldest organizations that has branches throughout Southern States is the Guild of Service (Central), otherwise known as Seva Samajam.

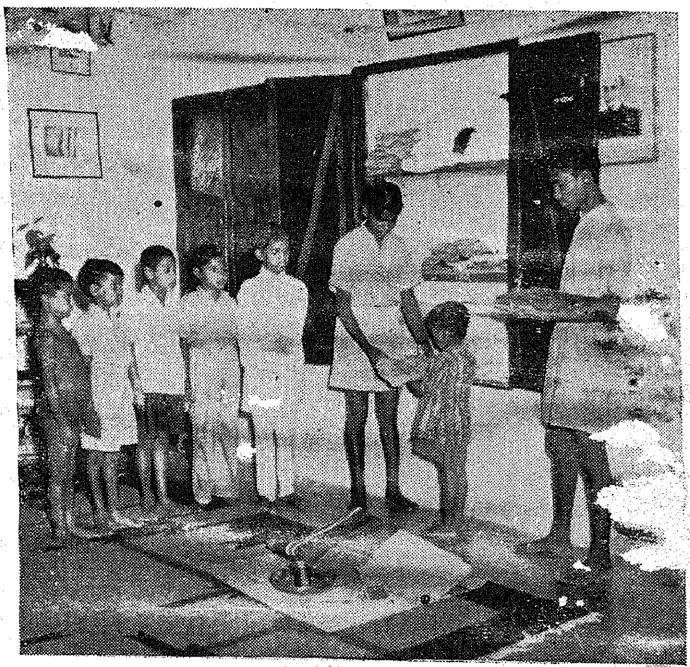
The Guild of Service was found 35 years ago in order to bring together Social Welfare Agencies of all types. For the last 10 years, the Guild of Service has been running Nursery Schools with trained teachers in the General, Stanley and Kasturba Hospitals in the City and T.B. Sanatorium at Tambaram. Hospitalised children are taught in these Nursery Schools and when discharged, they are helped to enter the local Corporation Schools.

The Seva Samajam Boys' and Girls' Homes were founded in 1950 by the Guild of Service. The first Home was started with the idea of helping a few of the many destitute boys to lead a better and fuller life. There are now nearly 175 children in these Homes. Each child is sponsored by a Foster Parent and the child's maintenance charges are met by the Foster Parent. The children are being sponsored by individuals and the State and even by foster Parents from Overseas. The two Homes are recognised by the Government as Junior Approved Schools. Apart from these Homes in the City there are such Homes in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Salem and Madurai, which are run under the auspices of the Guild of Service. Creches, Nursery Schools, Medical Centres, etc., are being run under the auspices of the Guild of Service in slum areas.

Bala Vihar, a Home for Backward and retarded children who need special care is the first of its kind in the State. This is run under the auspices of the Guild of Service and the Rotary Club of Madras. Here, over 50 mentally retarded children are rehabilitated and this Home is also recognised by the Government as a Junior Approved School.

The Madras School of Social Work, a two-year, full-time post-graduate training institution is being run under the auspices of the Guild of Service and the Madras State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. The ...dents are given training in all branches of social work and especially in Family and Child Welfare.

The Chief Minister, Sri Kamaraj, and Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., with the children of the Home.



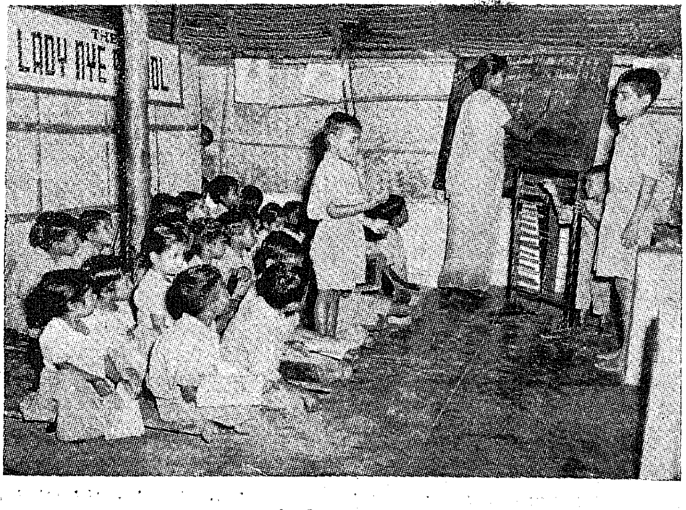
The arrival of a new boy.

The Mohite Playground for destitute and delinquent Children, Street Children, is like an open air Centre. Situated in a beautiful place, it has a Hostel, a School and a vocational Play centre for many street boys who have no place to live but the pavements. It has done and continues to do useful work for the benefit of wanderers and delinquent children.

The Children's Library and playground in the Guild of Service Information Bureau is another institution which serves the children. Besides these, there are thousands of milk centres which distribute milk to expectant mothers and children. Milk powder is donated by the National Christian Council, CARE and Catholic Welfare Agency.

The Indian Council of Child Welfare Home started under the Madras State Council of Child Welfare caters to the destitute and delinquent boys and girls. In this Home children receive education and vocational training.

The Women's Welfare Department is yet another agency which takes care of destitute women and deserted



A class room.

wives giving them education and vocation[illegible] Along with mothers their children are also ta[illegible] of and educated while the mothers are employed as Gra[illegible] Sevikas, Crafts Instructors, etc. They have their branches throughout the State and they are doing very good work for children.

The Juvenile Court of Madras is entirely [illegible] by Honorary Women Magistrates including [illegible] Magistrate. There are 40 Honorary Women Magis[illegible]

Under the auspices of the Indian Conference [illegible] Work, Madras State Branch, a Juvenile G[illegible] has been a[illegible] to the Juvenile Court. [illegible] to the [illegible] of abnormal childre[illegible] and problem children a[illegible] and advice is give[illegible] It is ma[illegible]ed by Dr. Boaz, of the Depart[illegible] of Psychology, University of Ma[illegible] who is also the Honorary Director of the Bureau.

The recently amended Children's Act of 1958 was so ably piloted by our Home Minister, Mr. M. B[illegible] vatsalam, [illegible] of the most important Acts of the [illegible] Our Chief Minister equals Prime Minister [illegible] zeal for the cause and care of the [illegible] made to him on behalf of a child o[illegible] is promptly complied with. The [illegible] maniam our Education Minist[illegible] wel[illegible] interest he evinces for Children's Edu[illegible] Pre-Basic to Post-Graduate level.

Gardening.

Many of the older institutions had started the[illegible] under great difficulties and entirely by voluntary effo[illegible] including raising of monies. Later, some of these institutions received limited Government grants. But these institutions serving women and children are receiving good grants from the Social Welfare Board. Voluntary institutions should be entrusted with more and more programmes by the Government and the services of these expert workers should be sought in the startin[illegible] schemes. For, in voluntary work, there is no [illegible] and therefore it can succeed in bringing in many reforms and services. There is no air of patronizing in the work. The advice that we should approach social service [illegible] the seening to patronise need not apply to the workers of Madras. They do not patronise but identify themselves with the cause. If the women of Madras have been in the forefront of making social reforms for the benefit of children and women, it is due to our great leaders who have spearheaded this movement and given us valiant support and co-operation.

Holiday Camps f Children

SRI S. R. VENKATARAMAN, B.A., B.L.

The twentieth century may rightly be called the Children's century. Not only in India but in different parts of the world great educationists and thinkers have emphasised the [illegible] r paying the greatest attention to children if the [illegible] o be an asset to the nation. The poet [illegible] ranath Tagore who was thoroughly [illegible] mechanical and often times cruel [illegible] children, did pioneering [illegible] famous educational Centre, [illegible] ldren full freedom for their [illegible] out the same time Mahatma Gandhi [illegible] eriment at his Phoenix settlement in [illegible] In the schools started by these two great [illegible] ildren were allowed complete freedom to indulge [illegible] ghter, fun and play without fear of being rebuked [illegible] punished by anyone. In fact the children were brought up [illegible] an atmosphere which had no trace of fear of any kind. Both Tagore and Gandhiji allowed children to practice all their pranks on them. Gurudev Tagore had told in his several lectures and writings how children in his school at Shantiniketan used to climb up his knees and admire his luxurious grey beard and even play with it. We are also told that Gandhiji used to carry the children in the school at Phoenix on his shoulders and then drop [illegible] a sloping garden plot from which they rolled down. [illegible] was followed by boistrous laughter and fun in which Gandhiji also joined. Both Tagore and Gandhiji had a way of coaxing children to learn things rightly without [illegible] them. Besides, children were allowed to roam about the neighbouring areas and learn things for themselves. The pioneering work of these two patriots has influenced a great deal the ideas of child education in our country.

" Children's lives should be lives of freedom, of spontaneity, of self growth, and not merely imposition and constraint. The child is a growing organism in which it has pleated God to implant the germs of love and happiness," said the late Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Lord Baden Powell, the Founder of the Scout Movement was another great pioneer in children's education and character training. In his Scheme of Cub, Scout and Rover training he enforced discipline in varying degrees on boys of the Cub, Scout and Rover grades suited to their psychological, mental and physical growth and trained them in discipline and responsibilities. Madame Montessori, who though trained for the Medical profession, took up the subject of educating defective children, devised a system of education which is known as Montessori System, aiming at self-education by pupils themselves untramelled by time-tables, set lessons in classes and text-books. Children in the Montessory School are free from punishments or rewards alike. The only pleasure they derive is in getting things done well and efficiently and learning things by their own efforts.

Following in the footsteps of these pioneers several Children's schools on modern lines have sprung up in this country, but they are a drop in the ocean. But millions of children who are in schools, not to speak of the numerically larger number of children who are not in schools yet do not receive the attention that they need, as the school authorities have neither the trained personnel nor the resources to run children schools on modern up-to-date lines adopting the principles of Poet Tagore, Gandhiji, Baden Powell and Montessori.

When the First Five-Year Plan was put into operation it was felt that the welfare of children in our country was being sadly neglected and that special attention in regard to their education, health and way of life should be paid. The Central Social Welfare Board which was started to look after the needs of children, through its Desa Sevikas (Women Welfare Workers) has brought the children in rural areas some hope and cheer. Recently with a view to infuse some cheer and happiness in the dreary life of school-going children of parents who are unable to send their children on a holiday, the Central Social Welfare Board on the representation of the Madras State Branch of the Indian Council for Child Welfare has approved the running of Holiday Camps for children in this State. Arrangements for running Holiday Camps for children during the Dasara holidays in Ootacamund have been finalised and children from Nilgiris and the Coimbatore districts, will be drawn to these Camps. These two Camps will be run simultaneously one for 50 boys and another for 50 girls under proper supervision and guidance for 15 days in two separate places in Ootacamund itself. The Central Social Welfare Board has agreed to meet the cost of these campers for 15 days at the rate of Re. 1-50 nP. per day per child for food alone. Apart from this, the travelling expenses of campers and the cook's salary will also be met. It will be good idea if the local Holiday Camp Committees would secure donations wherever possible to build and equip a permanent Holiday Home for children.

The idea behind this Holiday Camp is that children of parents whose income is below Rs. 200 per mensem should have an opportunity to camp away from their own district and know something of the nature of the neighbouring district, its scenic beauties, its people, its places of historical and religious importance, their cultural and artistic traditions.

The routine of the Holiday Camp may be as follows :—

(1) Registration of campers with their name, age, school from which they come, place from which they come, district and parent's income.

(2) Medical check up of all campers regarding height weight, mal-nutrition, etc.

(3) *Menu.*—Healthy simple nutritive food neatly prepared and served, consisting of two meals and two tiffins. It is desirable to use plenty of milk and vegetables, fruits if they are cheap, in the daily menu. The kitchen must be run by the Camp Committee itself by employing cooks. On no account should catering be handed over to contractors.

(4) Children in camps must be taught to eat and drink in an orderly and pleasant manner.

(5) *Programme.*—The programme may consist of play, games, sight-seeing, promotion, personal hygiene, cleanliness, orderliness in keeping things, etc. They must be taken to places of interest round about, of historical, religious and educational interest, and must be encouraged to learn all about these places of interest by themselves, by putting questions to the guide who may be taking them round. The campers must maintain a diary of their visits and impressions regarding camp life, etc. Facilities should be provided for campers to witness celebrations of festivals of village gods and witness folk dance and folk lore and village dramas. The camp should begin and end with a public function. Wherever possible, the Camp Committee must seek the co-operation of the Scouts, Red Cross workers, musicians and others interested in the holiday camps. Arrangements must also be made to take photographs of camp life, without incurring any expenditure. At the closing function a report of the activities of the holiday camps with a statement of accounts (subject to audit) should be presented to the public.

Time-table.

The time-table must be elastic so as to give children to relax and enjoy themselves. The following time-table may be adopted :—

5–50 a.m.	..	Getting up.
6–00 a.m.	..	Morning duties—Cleaning premises, bath, washing, etc
7–00 a.m.	..	Chota.
7–30 a.m.	..	Hiking play—Songs, sight-seeing, story-telling, hobbies.
11–30 a.m.	..	Meals.
12 noon to 2 p.m.		Rest.
3 p.m.	..	Tiffin.
3 to 6 p.m.	..	As between 7–30 to 11–30 a.m.
6 to 7 p.m.	..	Wash, etc.
7–30 p.m.	..	Dinner.
7–30 to 8–15 p.m.		Diary Writing.
8–15 p.m.	..	Entertainment.
9–15 p.m.	..	Rest.

This time-table may be modified to suit local condition wherever necessary.

In December 1959, the Indian Council for Child Welfar Contemplates the holding of four more camps, one fo boys and one for girls at Periyar in Madurai distric and one for boys and one for girls at Bhavanisagar in Coimbatore district.

The Indian Council of Child Welfare proposes to org six camps, three for boys and three for girls in each district during the Dasara, Christmas and summer holidays, thus making a total of six holiday camps for each district during 1960. The District Branches of the Indian Counc of Child Welfare have been requested to take steps implement this programme. If the Council implement the entire programme in all the twelve districts durin 1960, 3,600 children whose parents are unable to sen their children on a holiday, will have derived the benefi of enjoying a holiday for a fortnight. This 3,600 is a infinitesimal fraction of the large masses of children i schools. The idea is to create an interest in childrer parents, teachers and the public in the Holiday Camp Movements. Later on it may be possible to make thes camps pay their way, provided Holiday Homes are mad attractive and run on non-profit basis.

As regards accommodation, for the present we inten utilising school buildings with hostel accommodatio wherever possible for running Holiday Camps. It i desirable to have as early as possible permanent and we equipped Holiday Camp Sites for children with all faci lities in a healthy spot, at least in every district. At leas

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The Saga of the Boys' Town

SRI P. J. ANANTHARAZ

The little fellow was trying every trick he knew to get pice from the man at the Bus stop. He was the wrong erson to whom to approach for alms. He did not give pie. But in another way, he could not have approached better person. For, the man happened to be a "Good amaritan". He took him to the Boys' Town run by the ung Men's Christian Association. This happened in

Ten [illegible] er, the boy Sukumar, was a Master tailor. [illegible] upport by himself and a family. When the boy as admitted in the Boys' Town, he had said that he had parent living. But this started rankling his heart hen he grew up and found he could earn his livelihood. Mention may be made here, that though we had intended o pick up orphans only, once in a way a boy whom we ad picked up happened to have either the father or the other alive). However, though Sukumar knew he had a other he did not reveal this all these years. Poor boy as ashamed to own a mother who was a beggar. It hould not surprise you, dear reader, if you are let into nother secret this boy had kept to himself for a long time. e told his Good Samaritan (who picked him up and took im to Boys' Town) that his name was Samuel.

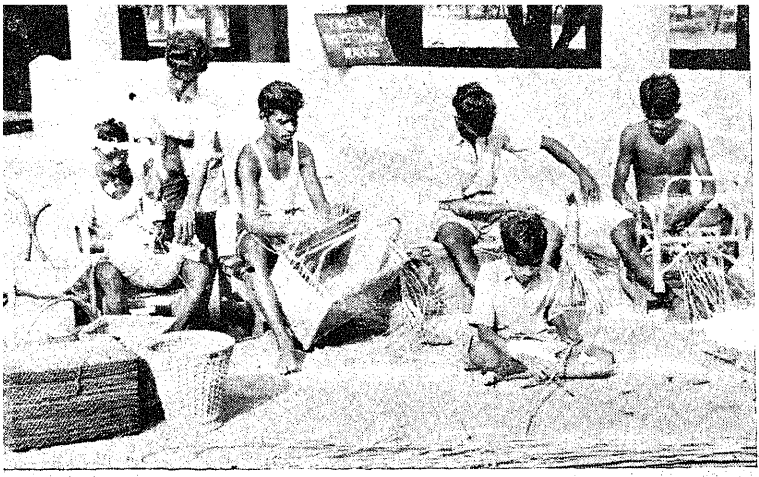
Now after ten years Samuel confesses that he told these hings which were not true and for which he felt penitent. Now he told his master in the Town, " Sir, I am sorry had hidden these things from you ; now I am willing o admit my fault ; please forgive me. You have done, o much for me, you have made a man of me ; now, Sir, elp me find my mother who perhaps is begging somewhere. Now I can feed her and clothe her and give her a shelter ; lease, please help me find her ".

Such confessions are not strange happenings to the officials of the Boys' Town. They perceived the boy's desire to rediscover his mother and save her from poverty misery and disease. What a glorious ambition ! They threw a drag-net and Sukumar's mother could not be found anywhere in the Madras City.

Sukumar did not give up hopes. He was all the time looking out for his mother ; he was hoping against hope. July 1957—the boys of the Boys' Town were taken to a camp site outside the City. They enjoyed the camp life as they always do. Sukumar too made the best use of this opportunity and was happy. Near the camp site was a beggar home run by the Government. Sukumar said, " Come let us go to this beggar home. If I am lucky, I may find my mother there." They did so ; they went round the home ; no trace of his mother. Sukumar went to a corner and there he spotted a woman in rags and her possessions were a tin vessel and a bundle of rags. Sukumar stared into her face. Lo and behold ! She was none other than his mother ! He was dumbfounded. The mother said (to her son) with tears flowing down in torrents, " I had a son, a son like you, rather would have been like you," and sobbed. Sukumar flung himself into her arms and embraced her and said, " Mother, I am your son." What a reunion !

Sukumar is now a tailor in the city—his mother keeping home for him. One often hears her saying, " I want a daughter-in-law and want to see my son married before I die".

This is just one of the many instances that have taken place in the Young Men's Christian Association, Boys'



Handicrafts Section.

Town. You would be interested to know how this Boys' Town was started and what is being done there for the rehabilitation of the less-privileged children. Here is how.

Have you got a kick out of watching urchins fighting with a dog for a bone that has been thrown out through the window of the Durbar Restaurant? Certainly not! You got the tear in your eyes if you belong to the right type of humanity. We find scroes of children doing some such thing outside the hotels to-day in our great City. Dregs sticking to the used plantain leaves are the bone of contention.

A quarter of a century ago, pavement dwelling was not as common as sight as it is to-day. Even then hundreds cooked, ate, slept and raised their children on the road-side. But to-day there are thousands. Ill-clad, ill-kept and unwashed children were begging in the streets, at bus stops, playing and fighting near dustbins. It was, and it is expected by many as a part of big city life. But many hearts were moved to action and many more were shocked. One of them was Mr. Wallace Forgie, the then Boys' Work Director of the Madras Y.M.C.A.

An idea is born.

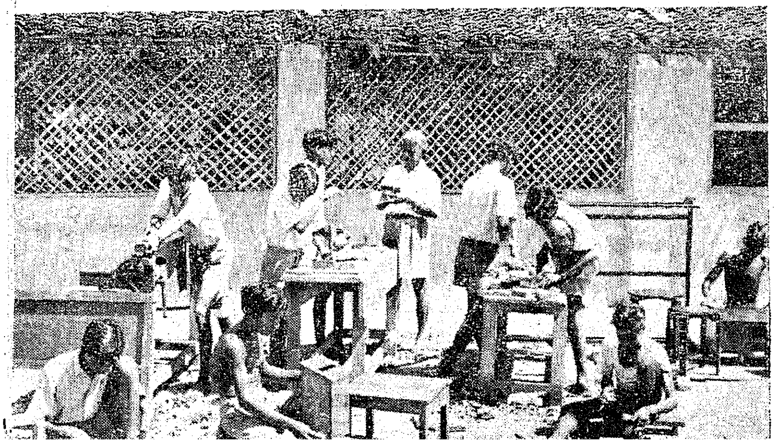
The Y.M.C.A., the pioneer as ever, set upon itself the task of doing something for these urchins. The Y.M.C.A. Secretary said, "These urchins need care, need a home, and above all, they need a motherly treatment". As early as 1930, Mr. Forgie organized for these children a Club under the name of "The Street Boys' Club". Another person who took interest in this club was Mr. Samuel Thambu. During the first few years, the Y.M.C.A. provided facilities for the boys to have bath, play some indoor games and sit down to learn their alphabets. The club rapidly grew from insignificant beginnings to a beehive of activity. The club made a special appeal to Mr. G. Solomon, who was then General Secretary of the Madras Y.M.C.A., and who not only re-christened the club [illegible] "Under-privileged Boys' Club" but gave it an [illegible]ortance [illegible]al to more senior clubs in the Association. Then came a time when a plan was drawn up to create a set-up where the boys can be fed, clothed, housed and taught, and afterwards assisted to find employment. In 1947 the [illegible]ed to the present premis[illegible] the Boys' Town near Fort St. George under the new name "Home for the Homeless Boys".

A Venture of Faith.

The Boys' Town was started with [illegible] boys and an opening balance of Rs. 350 on the 1st of [illegible] 1947. There was then no parallel to this institution [illegible] City. Initial setbacks and unkind criticisms were not wanting. The Home, however, weathered every storm. Unkind criticisms blossomed into blessings; discouragement [illegible] displaced by encouragement. Gifts in kind an[illegible] in [illegible] began to flow from philanthropic people not only in the city [illegible] from everywhere else.

In 1948 another step forward was taken and that was when the institution came to be known as "The Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town". It was called after the internationally famous Home for the destitute children founded by Father Flanagan in Nebraska, U.S.A. The phenomenal growth of the Boys' Town owes very much to the vision and enthusiasm of an American Negro Y.M.C.A. Secretary who was then on the Madras Y.M.C.A. staff, Mr. Lawrence C. Burr.

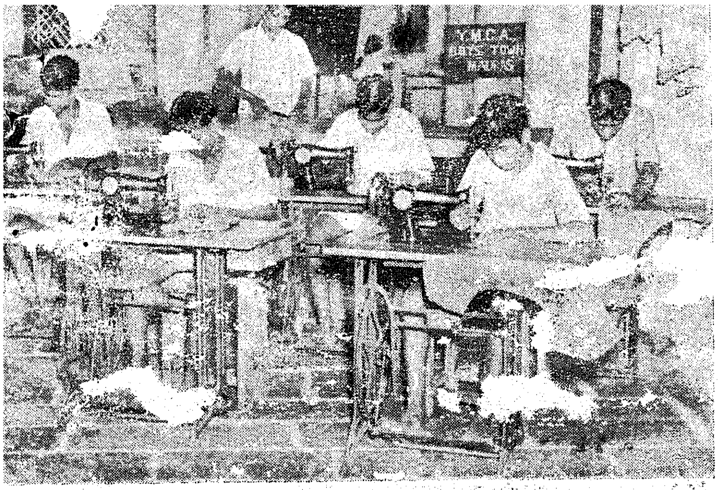
The Carpenter.



Started 12 years ago with 15 homeless, stranded b[illegible] and Rs. 350, the Boys' Town is living up to its illustrio[illegible] name and now has a complement of 100 boys, [illegible] of them approaching adult life with vigour, discipline and confidence. It has an annual budget of Rs. 75,[illegible] governed mainly by subsidies and donations. [illegible]duals and firms give grants for the upkeep of the boys at the rate of Rs. 250 for a year for a boy. The boys are recruited between the ages of 6 and 7 and stay up to 18 years of age in the institution. Fifty of these boys are studying in the Elementary School run in the premises and 15 are studying in High Schools. About a dozen boys are trained in carpentry, rattan work, tailoring, mat-weaving and poultry farming. The mission of the Boys' Town is not only to feed the boys, provide them a home, teach them cleanliness and self-respect, but also to mould them into useful citizens in a welfare society. Boys who had taken up a life of begging, stealing, and picking pockets are being transformed into adults who will take [illegible] due responsibility in the building of a new society.

Local Self-Government.

The essence of institutional living is a small group, somewhat approximating a family group. This is where the Boys' Town has led the way. Boys are divided into ten small squads of groups by the simple device of dividing a large dormitory into small cl[illegible]rs. The boys have their own Panchayat elected by themselves. The



The Tailoring Section.

nchayat hold office for a period of six months. Cultural d educational activities and a wide range of audio-ual education are part of the life in the Boys' Town.

It will be an exhilarating experience to anyone who es to visit this institution to renew one's faith in the sic goodness of man. No one is born bad; only the cumstances and environment make a boy bad or good. ie Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town is, therefore, an eye-opener d a challenge to those cynics who will try and hide eir indifference to human welfare under the excuse at street urchins and homeless waifs can never be claimed.

The Finance Minister, Sri Subramaniam presiding er the Tenth Anniversary of the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town, id that if they succeeded in their endeavour to provide al opportunities for all their children in the matter of ucation and training, it would naturally pave the way ... blishment of a socialist society. He commended ... ork of the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town for the rehabilita-... of the underprivileged boys. The Y.M.C.A. Boys' ..., he said, has been rendering great service, to the phans and homeless by catering to their spiritual, ental and physical needs.

It is truly a glorious sight to see these boys sing, play, ead, eat, work and sleep as brothers under the motherly are of the institution as if they had never known misery nd poverty. Most of the boys enjoy Boys' Scout activi-ies. Most of them have become good Football players; ome of them have become leaders in their schools and have btained meritorious ranks in their respective classes ompeting with boys from privileged home. Camping ... of their most enjoyable pastimes.

They are given every opportunity to help others; hey most willingly grasp the opportunities to serve thers by way of relief to the poor and the needy. A few uch activities are, selling flags for relief operations, elling T.B. Seals during the T.B. Seals Sales Campaign nd so on.

The boys in the Boys' Town live in a home which always open, no gates, no locks, no keys. Do they run away? No, they do not; they dare not cheat themselves. They enjoy staying in this home; they enjoy the counsel and guidance given to them by their mentors. They follow day by day, hour after hour a happy schedule. If anyone makes a mistake, the Panchayat is called upon to judge and penalties are meted out by this democratic body.

The Boys' Town picks up boys from the streets; boys—just boys, perhaps lost boys with none to look after them. There is no other condition; no other qualification.

The Objects of the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town are—

to provide a home for destitute boys between the ages of 6 and 17 years;

to provide an opportunity for such boys of all communities to live together as brothers;

to discourage begging and pick-pocketing;

to provide them opportunities in cottage industries so as to help them earn an honest living;

to provide free elementary education to all poor children in the locality;

to provide opportunities for training in self-government;

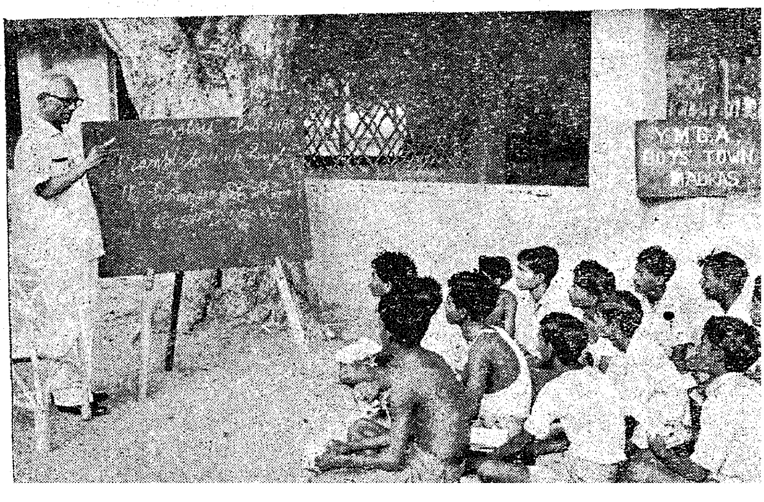
to establish high standard of health;

to produce useful citizens out of vagrant boys and to rehabilitate them after their stay in the Boys' Town till they attain eighteen years; and

to demonstrate the need for and the usefulness of such institutions.

This nation-building service is managed by the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. helped by a local committee of management who is the immediate authority and a score of volunteers including many women.

A Class in Session.



The Juvenile Delinquent

SMT. V. T. LAKSHMI, M.A., L.
Chief Inspector of Approv
and Vigilance Service.

Last year, I was going to one of the southern most towns of this State in connection with my annual departmental inspection of a Government Correctional Institution there. The train journey was long and tedious and the hot and stuffy climate of the season rendered it even more boring and loathful. Fortunately, a fellow-passenger, whose curiosity could not rest until he forced out of me my identity and the object of my journey, gave me indirectly the much needed relief and relaxation, when he entered into a rambling discussion with me regarding the utility or otherwise of the correctional work carried on in our State among the juvenile delinquents. As it is commonly expected, he opined that it was next to impossible to reform even a child-deviant, as the malformation of its urges, traits, tendencies and even conduct and character had to be traced to its very birth. He dogmatically asserted that no amount of professional dogmas and propagandic enthusiasms would ever be able to sweep back the tide of juvenile delinquency, not to speak of its prevention or extermination. He even expressed whether the money spent on the delinquent child's reformation was not a huge waste and if the same could not have been diverted to the intensification of agriculture and expansion of mechanisation of industries in the country. While I was wondering whether it was worthwhile to try to correct his erroneous idea of the entire subject under discussion, an urchin's howls on the platform of the Station, where the train was halting, attracted our notice.

The boy in rags was in the iron grips of a porter, who was mercilessly screwing the ears and beating the juvenile, alternately, and interjected with abuses of vulgar nature. My inquisitive compartment-mate accosted the porter and his prey and got out of them both, the circumstances leading to that deplorable scene. A motherless boy, the urchin was left without a home in his sixth year on the death of his father and his step mother's clandestine love for another man and her subsequent ill-treatment of him, when he would not be an accomplice in her nefarious machinations, drove him out to become an illiterate and penniless wanderer in the street. Joining a troup of boys, well versed in truancy and delinquent acts, he left his town and came to this place. In order to ... joining, he and his associates had planned and ... among themselves different duties of getting ... food-stuffs daily. His allotted duty on that day was to get at least 50 naye Paise. As ... begging from the passengers in the trains for money or food proved in vain, he attempted to pick-pocket the purse from that porter-bully's pocket, when the latter was arguing with his fellow-porter for the share of his cooly and during the process, the boy was caught red-handed by the porter and was being punished. Hearing this story, my friend's eyes were wet and he advised the porter to leave the boy. And after sermonising an exhortation to the boy, he dismissed him with a four-anna coin.

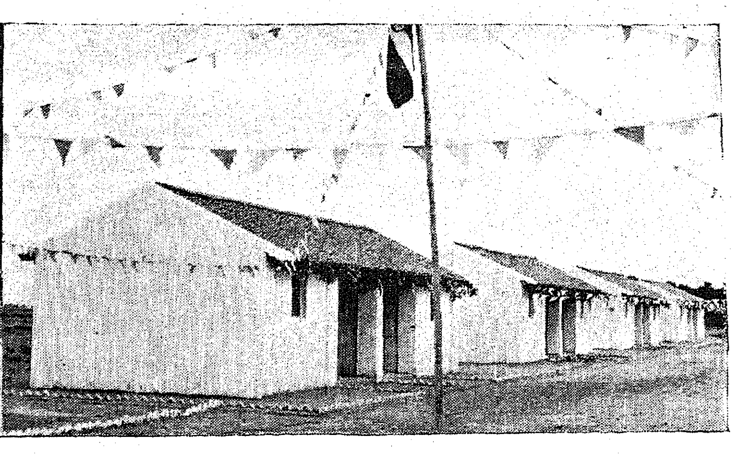
With an apology, my fellow-passenger then turned to me and said : " Poor boy ! How can he be blamed. Only his orphanhood, homelessness, his step-mother's neglect and ill-treatment and the lack of his proper upbringing and training seem to be the factors, which have driven him to take to beggary and pick-pocketing to keep his body and soul together." I was stunned and even felt amazed at his sudden transformation. Before I could recover my words, the gentleman continued : " Only now, I came accidently into the actual grip of an incident of juvenile delinquency. Now, I realise that these child-delinquents are not born, but are made by circumstances

their control. Hence, they can, I suppose, be ... if proper care and attention are paid to their ... and training in Care and Correctional Institutions under your administrative control." Agreeably ... prised and happy, I replied: "You are right. I am glad that you are convinced of the significance of ... nely care and treatment which should be given to these juvenile delinquents who are such sinned against . . . ."

Yes: ... is truly so "A delinquent child is not born ..." One has to agree with the Psychologists ... God's blessings and our good fortune, many of ... have been child-delinquents ourselves. It is, generally accepted that heredity does not play an ... ant causative factor in ... ing a child ... a ... nt: For, it is psycholo... ... ved that a ... child does not invarial... ... delinquent ... that juvenile delinquency is only the result ... environment of the child ... his personality ... fore, socially conditioned. In plainer terms, ... urbed family relationship, adverse socio- ... umstances and projection by elders of their ... characteristics that are the conducive ... waywardness, truancy and delinquency. ... milies, due ... erty, unemployment or ... of means, are una... e to meet the demands of ... ldren, who, therefore, flee outside to find substitute ... ction for their thwarted needs and suppressed ... While ot..., ... to stresses and strains of the ... and flow of the times, have no time to love their children or to control or supervise their upbringing, with the care that it requires; and hence, their children are urged to seek subs... affection and recognition through their own pursuits, outside the "family milieu." There are again parents with unwholesome habits and who are given to anti-social ways of living. Their children imbibe the natural desire of imitating their elders and start ... pilfering, gambling, drinking and even immoral ... Thus, vagrancy and delinquency in children are ... ave definitely been encouraged and developed, directly or indirectly by the pattern of philosophy accepted or adopted by their families. Lastly, ... oper schooling, absence of recreational facilities ... neglected godly feelings in children drive them to resort to associate themselves with undesirables and visit pictures of all types in order to employ th... with a vain attempt to find outlets f... energy, both of which often lead to their anti-social acts.

Most of the juvenile delinquents are, therefore, mer...y the products of their home conditions and surroundings as well as the faulty structural set-up of society and its environmental factors. Their delinquent activities are only "an escape from and compensation for their emotional distress and frustration". They feel compelled to have their mental tension externalised. They are only psychopathic deviates, since their anti-social acts are largely impulsive. Most of them have feelings, although dormant, capable of being aroused to be humanised and socialised. They have become what they are only because they have been denied a home, loving parents, good upbringing, proper schooling and religious training, based on faith in and love for God, which are essential for the building up of their emotional maturity and security. They have also been deprived of economic stability, which has resulted in their developing a distress complex, which in its turn, leads to their committing acts of delinquency of varied nature and volume, only to give vent to their distress and frustration. Therefore, even at the outset, a correct approach to and careful study of the individual juvenile delinquent's problems, personality-pattern and behavioural disorders has to be made. A patient and persevering planning of a suitable treatment or training programme to help each juvenile delinquent sympathetically to recover its erstwhile lost moorings in its own individual all-round development and rebuild its powers of adaptability and adjustments to social environments of society has to be planned: For, it is in society that the juvenile has to live and lead a wholesome life of a self-respecting and self-supporting individual and useful citizen to its fellowmen. This process of humanising and socialising of child psychopathic deviants, although difficult, can be attempted at and carried on with a fair amount of success through a well-chalked out programme of homely institutionalisation; and it is this arduous but essential nation-reconstruction-work that is being done in our State by the Government through the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service.

(*Continued on page* 31)



The Villiar Colony at Siruvedal in the Chingleput District was declared open by the Minister for Home, Sri M. Bakthavatsalam in October.

A

New [illegible] For The [illegible] Chidren

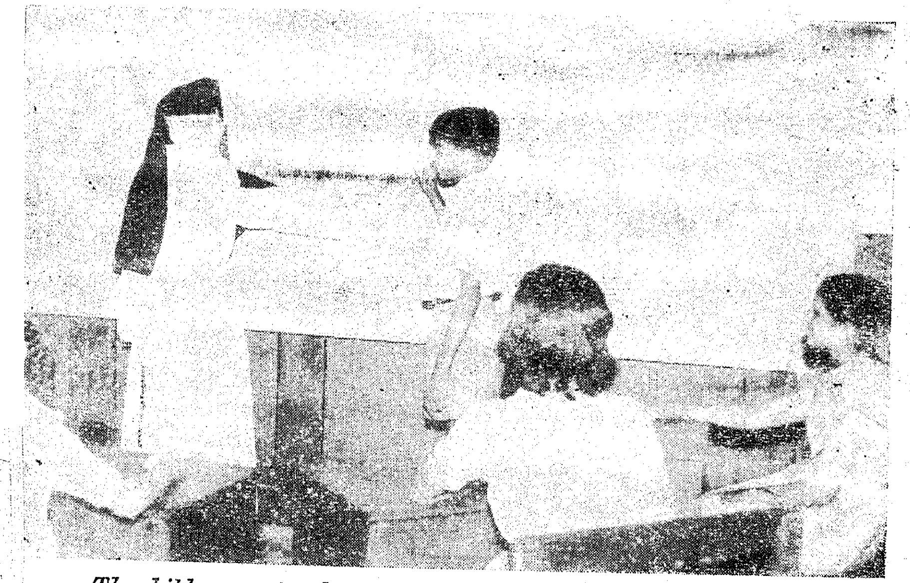
"I cried, because I [illegible] no shoes, [illegible] I saw a man who had no feet."

This is what one feels when one pays a visit to the school for the Deaf-mute and Blind on the Mount Road near Gemini. This is one of the few institutions in this State which have undertaken a nobler and harder task of giving new life to the handicapped children among us.

In this institution the deaf-mute children are taught to distinguish and to utter sounds. After [illegible] training, they are enabled to pronounce [illegible] which [illegible] not have a complicated phonetic structure [illegible] also taught some useful handicraft [illegible] themselves usefully in their spare time

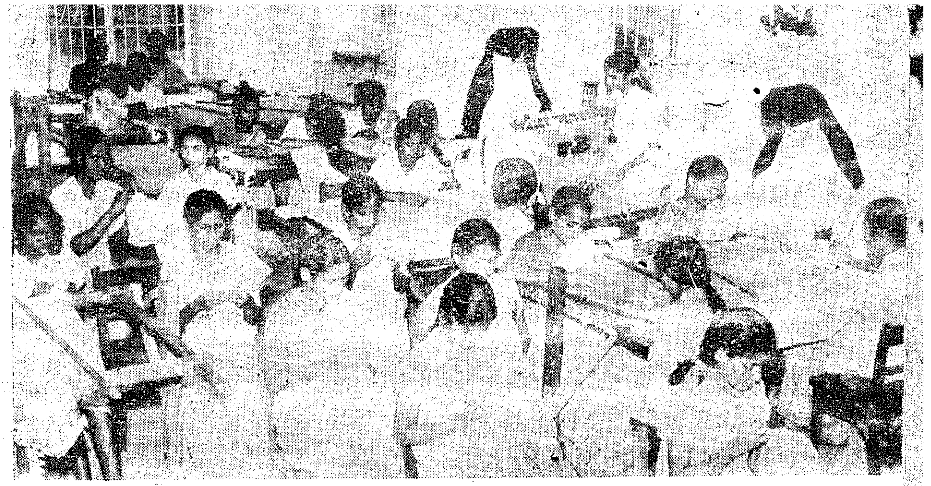
The blind chi[illegible] taught [illegible] and write in the Braille system and also some [illegible]

Training in giving the proper figure to the sound starts at a very young age. The Child at the left is enabled to see the movement of the lips and recognise the sound with the aid of a mirror and head phones.



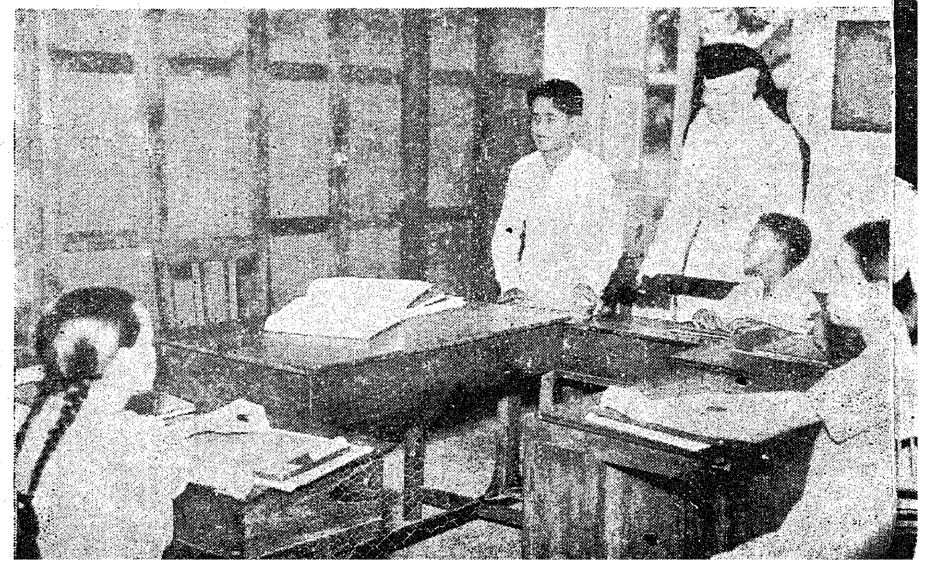
The children are taught to write the words while pronouncing them loud, so that they may correlate the letters with the spoken word.

The Deaf-mute children are made to close their eyes and recognise only the sound.



The children are also taught useful handicrafts like embroidery, nitting, etc.

Blind children are also taken care of in this institution.



A class for blind children.

Bala Mandir

As the name suggests, Bala Mandir is a temple for children. A few enterprising workers moved by the very urgent need for such an institution, started the project with a view to running it on modern and scientific lines.

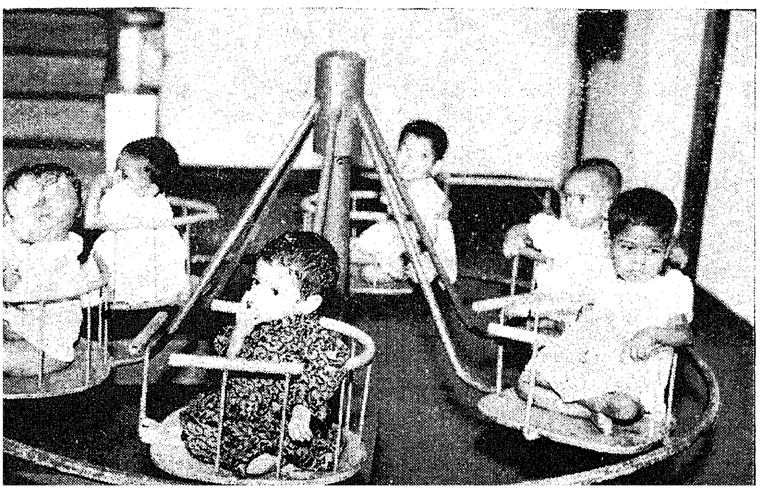
It was a small beginning, but it has now grown to be a big problem. Any unwanted child finds a home in Bala Mandir.

There is no other consideration except the helplessness of the innocent child that pleads for its ready admission into the Mandir. Caste is never mentioned. They are all treated equally. No kind of discrimination exists. Perhaps this is the reason for its rapid expansion.

Started on 10th March 1949 with two foundlings and a cash donation of Rs. 10,000 from Sjt. J. D. Dalmia, to-day the strength is 288. Madras Government was good enough to make a free assignment of 29 grounds in Thyagarayanagar. With the help of philanthropic friends, the building was completed in June 1952. It is equipped with all reasonable amenities and facilities and the entire building with its equipment and fittings is the outcome of the efforts of those who were moved by a genuine desire to contribute towards a very noble and worthy cause.

The institution is run entirely by public subscriptions and donations. In May 1951, the Madras Government recognized the Institution as a Junior Certified School for destitute infants.

Merry-go-round (In Hospital Block)



It is needless to say that the institution is ... in popularity and its aims have been apprec... and there are already requests to start simi... in various districts of the State. While th... the Committee is to spare nothing towards ... institutions in every district, because of t... for such homes, the immediate object, ... start at least one Bala Mandir in every re...

The Bala Mandir is staffed by a Doctor, Mat... who is also in-charge of the stores, a qualified Secretary ... looks after the day-to-day administration and dire... of the Institution, who are all resident. Besides th... there are two midwives, and ayahs at the rate of on... for every five children.

The daily routine of the Mandir has also excited the admiration of those who have had an opportunity of visiting it. It may look cumbersome but proper ca... children demands it. They are provided with very ... food also.

Since the Child's inner being is nourished by ... and since the chief aim of the institution is to p... home that has been denied to these innocent ... every effort is taken to see that proper individual care is given to each child, to create a healthy and homelike atmosphere within the Mandir and to bring these children with all the love and affection necessary, so that they are not starved either physically, emotionally or mentally.

Care, skill and love are therefore not lacking, and children, whether they are received as certified infants or otherwise, are all treated alike and brought up in the same spirit. Obviously each child has a story behind ... but only the management is aware of it. Some of t... babies who are received come in such a poor state of health that sometimes it is a miracle they survive at all. It is the aim of the management to provide a useful general and vocational training and to provide every child with all such facilities and opportunities which any other child in an ordinary family would normally have. It runs a special Nursery school and an elementary school for the children in the premises.

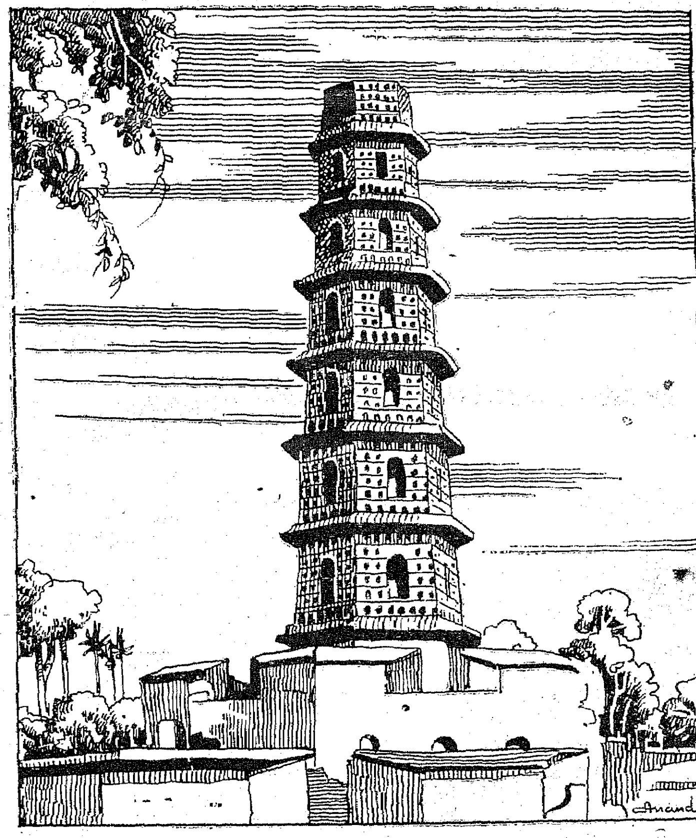
MANORA

SRI S. M. L. LAKSHMANAN CHETTIAR.

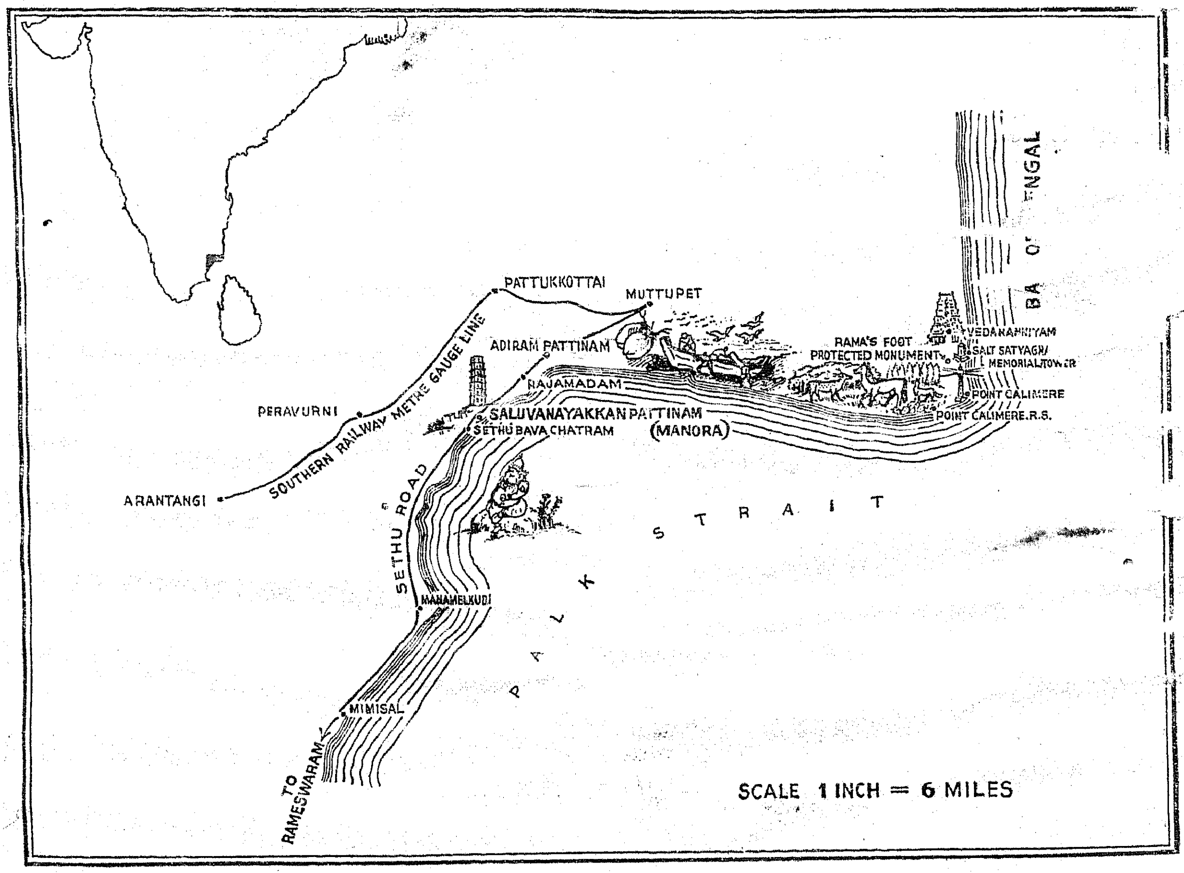
...wanderings all over the Madras State, a few ...ve struck me as capable of planned development ...ist Centres. Manora (an Obelisk or Victory ...r) is one such. ... on our coastline in the now ...cure village of Saluvanayaka...karpattinam (Saluvanayak ...eans Governor-General of the Nayak rulers) which was renamed as Sarabendrarajapattinam, after the name of Raja Sarabendra (Serfoji) who built Manora. It is 15 miles south of Pattukottai; but is better reached from Peravurani... Six miles east of this station on the Mayuram-Arantangi Railway line is Sethubavachatram and two ...es to the north is its suburb, the site of the historic ...ment. If the wind is favourable, one can go by ...and land right in front of Manora. The only alter... is to go by any form of private transport along ...hu Road and cover the last leg of the journey ...ing to walk through wet land for about a furlong. ...lly, I may state that, thanks to the efforts of the ...ment, this age-old coastal route of the pilgrims to ...ameswaram is being revised and restored to its position as a National Highway. The labourers working in this project were the only human habitation I could notice, near Manora.

Manora is an unusal and unfamiliar monument. Its imposing tower can be viewed over three miles away in the mainland and, perhaps, from longer points in the sea. The outer approaches to the stonefort have hidden vaults where soldiers camped. The approach to it bears ...ints of semblance to Fort St. George at Madras. Over ...e moat, which was watered by an inlet from the sea, is a draw-bridge suspended by means of heavy iron-chains and operated from inside the Fort by a special contrivance, which is now out of order. On the inside of the draw-bridge, right in the midst of a spacious quadrangle stands the majestic and imposing octagonal tower. The ground-floor hall level is about 35 feet high and up the ladder, the height is another 80 feet making in all about 115 feet. These figures are my own and no authentic ones are available.

Most of the building material is perfectly good. The monument has withstood the ravages of many a cyclone. The masonry work is of a high order. In some of the walls, our faces are reflected due to the beautiful polish



The Tower



The Locale of Manora

in lime and mortar. As I went up and reached the top, I felt quite excited. As a work of architecture, Manora is far superior to the Ochterlony Monument in Calcutta or the Kutub Minar in Delhi. But Manora is not within easy reach.

Until a hundred years ago, Manora was an Observatory-*cum*-Lighthouse. Coconut oil and dried copra were used to keep the lights burning. The neighbourhood of Manora is known for its coconut topes and this is another appeal to the tourists from abroad ; in the United States, a tender coconut costs about a dollar (Rs. 4/95). * Dessicated coconuts can also be manufactured on a large scale.

The builder of Manora, Raja Serfoji II (1798–1832) evinced keen interest in architecture and scientific discoveries. He had a museum containing the air-pump, electric machine, astronomical instruments, etc. He owned and used a pleasure yacht. He kept here a collection of books on ship-building. He established well-endowed Chatrams (to feed poor pilgrims who were en route to Rameswaram) at Sethubavachatram (where his Guru lived) in the south and at Rajamadam, three miles to the north of Manora, both notable monuments of his charity. But, sentiment alone was not the reason for his locating the monument here. The anchorage is safe as the sea is projecting into the mainland, at this point. It is locally called Pillayar's Bay (பிள்ளையார் குடா) as the protrusion is like Pillayar's pot-belly.

Sethubavachatram was a fort, a port of call and a summer resort. Small crafts were plying between ... , Nagapattinam, Point Calimere, Mimisal and a... ...ake-santhurai in Ceylon. According to the ... ...rince of Tanjore, records speak of launching ceremonies of new vessels built here. Even to-day, the area all around Manora is populated by sea-faring and fishing communities. Shallow draft sea-going craft are still constructed in Muthupet, within an hour's trip by boat. Mu... is also known for its bird-sanctuary, the Mecca of the sea-water birds of the Penguin species. From mid-October to mid-February, these winged friends flock in their thousands in the five-mile stretch of salt-swamps and backwaters between the sea and the river.

It is well to remember that the builder of Manora was a good judge of horses and a deadly shot. The Reserved Forests of Kodiakadu (near point Calimere) even now have a wealth of the Pony breed of horses, jackals, deer and other wild life.

Foreigners feel that we in India always speak in terms of ' thousands of years ' and that it is not possible to date our monuments with any degree of certainty. Manora is an exception and we are on sure ground as its date is specific. It was built to commemorate the British victory over Napoleon Buonaparte at the Battle of Trafalgar

(*Continued on page* 32)

* Dessicated coconut is prepared from coconut by first removing the husk and shell, then pouring off the brown skin from the Kernel and passing the white meat through cutting or shredding machines to produce chips of varying degrees of fineness. They are finally dried in hot air-driers and packed in tin-lined cases similar to tea-chests. Dessicated coconut is used in the preparation of confectionery, cakes, biscuits, pastry and puddings. 6,900 coconuts yield one ton of dessicated coconut.

Coimbatore College of Technology

Sri J. G. ABRAHAM,
Director of Technical Education, Madras.

Sponsored as one of the Post-War Schemes, the Government College of Technology was started in the year 1945, under the name "Arthur Hope College of Technology," in the premises of the National Electric Works, Coimbatore, portions of which were given free of rent to Government by the well known philanthrophist-*cum*-industrialist of this city, Sri G. D. Naidu, who also gave a munificent donation of Rs. 2·00 lakhs for the establishment of this Institution. The initial intake capacity of this Institution was 75 which was increased gradually to 90 and later on to its present strength of 120.

The paucity of accommodation and the lack of other facilities, compelled this Institution to have the 1st year students of 1948–49 and 1949–50 batches admitted in the College of Engineering, Guindy and later transferred to this College for their further Course of study from the second year onwards. From 1950–51 onwards students of the 1st year classes are being admitted into this College directly. Originally, this Institution trained students only in the Civil and Electrical Engineering branches, leading to the B.E. Degree of the Madras University and the first batch of Final Year students in these two branches

The College Building.

The College building was declared open by the Vice President of India, Sri S. Radhakrishnan.

passed out in March 1949. After the visit of a University Commission in 1952, affiliation for starting a Degree Course in Mechanical Engineering also was granted and the first batch of Final Year Mechanical Engineering Graduates passed out of this College in March 1954.

As already mentioned above, the lack of adequate accommodation has been a severe handicap to the progress of this Institution. In the year 1949 a site covering 46 acres in the Agricultural College Estate was acquired, and construction of Laboratory and Workshop Buildings was started. The site in the Madras Forest College area, known as the " British Evacuee Camp," about a mile away from the College and covering about 10·5 acres in extent was also acquired and remodelled as quarters for staff and hostel for students. The shifting of the College to the present site was carried out in June 1950, when the name of the Institution was also changed as " Government College of Technology ". But the problem of adequate accommodation was still not satisfactorily solved and it continued to be an impediment to the progress of the Institution.

The Hostel Building was declared open by Sri C. Subramaniam, State Minister for Education.

Although plans for putting up suitable permanent buildings for this Institution were drawn up as early as 1952, the proposals took a final shape only after the advent of the Second Five-Year Plan. Thanks to the progressive developmental policy of the Government of Madras, and the particular interest evinced by our Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Education in the progress of Technical Education in this State as already mentioned by me at the outset, the construction of permanent buildings for the College at a cost of Rs. 18·5 lakhs was sanctioned in 1956. The foundation stone for the Main Building was laid by Shri Sri Prakasa, former Governor of Madras in August 1956. The work was actually taken up in the month of September 1957 and completed in two years. The building has a total plinth area of about a lakh of square feet taking into account the areas in all the floors. The building portion alone was estimated to cost about 16 lakhs. Its actual cost of construction will not exceed the estimated cost in spite of the fact that the foundations had to be taken to a greater depth of about 14 feet during execution against 6 feet provided for in the Estimate. Here I must make a special mention of the good work done by the contractors Messrs. Raghava and Veera in tackling a difficult situation arising out of deep foundations in loose soil. I have also to make a particular mention about our Consulting Architect, Mr. Vincent Issacs, who has paid special attention to the design of

...ne ... posing elevation and the pleasing ... ...features which you see are mainly due to him.

It may not, I hope, be out of place for me to mention here brief... ...ice rendered by the Directorate of Technical Education in the development of Engineering Education in this State. The First Five-Year Plan with its emphasis ... ...ltural and rural development programmes is ... ...re now in the middle of the Second Five- ... much larger in scope than the first, and w... ...r emphasis on the industrialisation of this country. In ... ...e of the progress already made, it is estimated that this State will, still, have to face a shortage of ...,900 EngineeringGraduates and 500 Diploma-holders at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. It has, therefore, become imperative to create facilities to increase the output of trained technical personnel by all means at our disposal and I am glad to say, that Madras State with its reputation for pioneering work in the field of Engin... ...Education has made significant contribution towards the progress of Engineering Education in India. Two new ...neering Colleges have been established in the Second Five-Year Plan bringing the total number of Colleges to seven. The progress during this period has been so rapid that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the output of Engineering Graduates is expected to be doubled. The growth of Polytechnics training ... ...holders has also been equally rapid. As against six Polytechnics functioning in this State prior to the First Five-Year Plan we now have 19 Polytechnics, five being in the Public Sector. Two more Polytechnics will be established by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan bringing the total to 21.

An... important fact which I have to mention in this co... ...tion is the uniformly spontaneous and very helpful co-operation that the Department has been getting from the private sector connected with industries in this State. As ... a number of technical institutions (Engineering ...ges, Polytechnics, etc.) are sponsored and ... private industrialists. I am happy to say that every one of them has been co-operating with the Department of Technical Education in expanding and improving the standard of Technical Education in this State. Needless to say, this is a very desirable and encouraging feature and the Directorate of Technical Education hopes to maintain and foster such a co-operative spirit and good relationship between the Department and the Industries and thereby achieve the common obje... of training technical personnel of the right stand... and in sufficient numbers to meet the growing requirements of the country as a whole, in its onward march of progress. A large number of the Graduates and Diploma-holders in Engineering and Technology produced by the Engineering institutions in this State gets absorbed elsewhere, i.e., by Government of India and other States and various organisations, both public and private. It may therefore be seen that the efforts which the Department of Technical Education of the Madras State Government, are making towards the expansion and progress of Technical Education are of national value and importance, and they are not arrived merely at serving the needs of this State only.

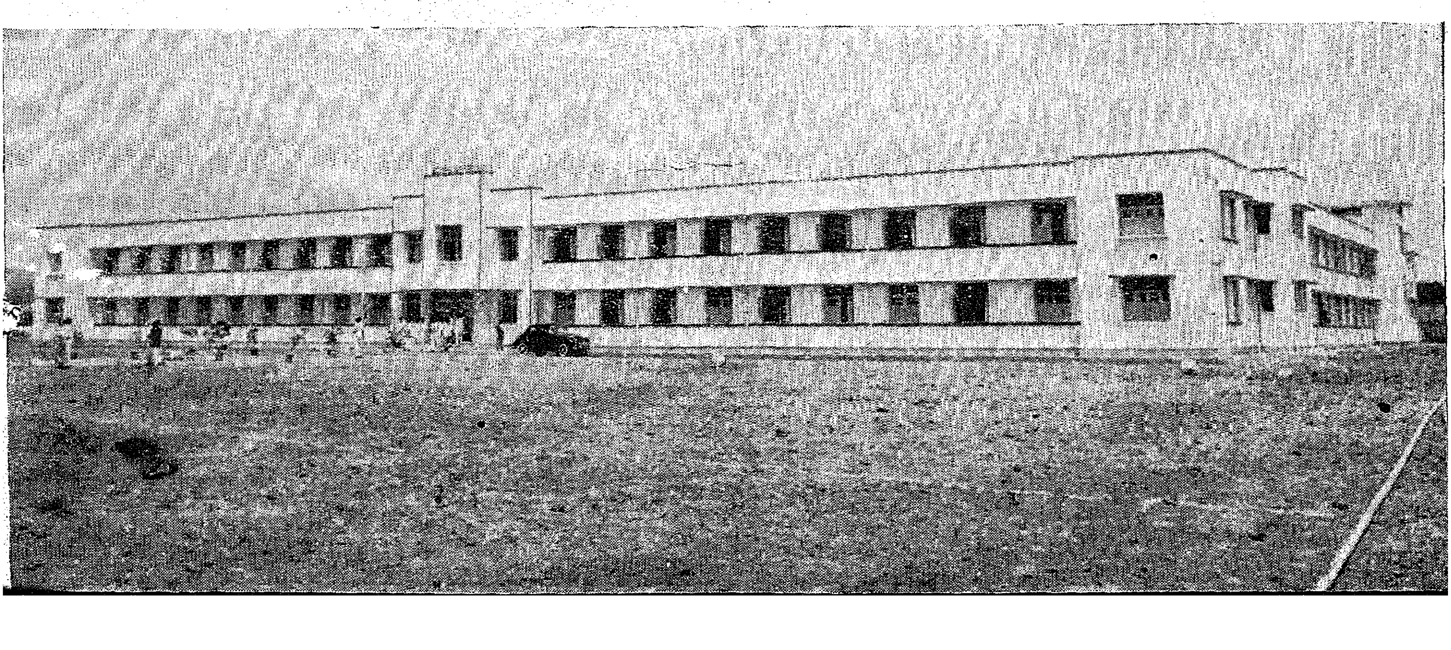
The scheme of expansion for the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, envisages an increase in the present intake capacity of the institution from 120 to 180 during the Third Five-Year Plan. At the time of starting the institution, Post-graduate courses in the following subjects were contemplated :—

(1) Public Health Engineering.
(2) Agricultural Engineering.
(3) Automotive Engineering.

But the Board of Studies in Engineering of the University of Madras suggested that the starting of the above Post-graduate courses might be deferred till permanent buildings were put up at least for the basic courses. Now that the main building for the College with the ancillary buildings has been completed, it is proposed to take up the question of starting the Post-graduate courses in this Institution during the Third Five-Year Plan and I hope the State and the Central Governments will consider these proposals sympathetically and thereby further the expansion of Engineering Education in this State.

Madras Engineers have established a high tradition for efficiency not only within this State but throughout India and even abroad. It is my earnest hope that both the present as well as the future generation of Engineers and Technicians of this State will not only uphold this high tradition but will also endeavour to build it to still greater heights keeping the motto of "efficiency, integrity and service" as their watchward and beaconlight in the discharge of their onerous duties and thereby help the establishment of a truly prosperous Welfare State.

The Hostel Building.



KHADI WEEK

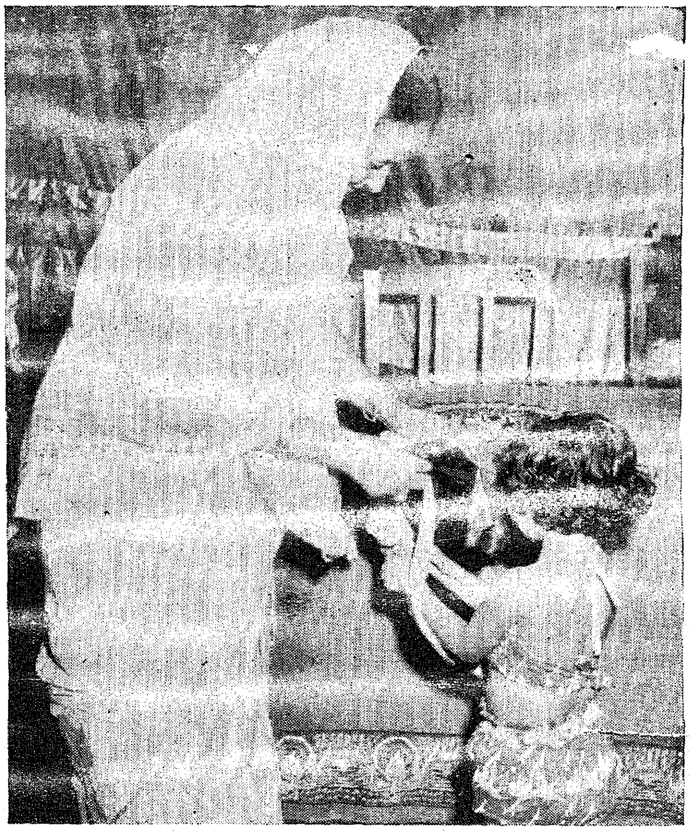
The Khadi Week celebrations in the city started with a mass spinning programme on 2nd October, Gandhiji's Birthday.

At a Coffee Party—a scene from tableau presented by the Students of Queen Mary's College.

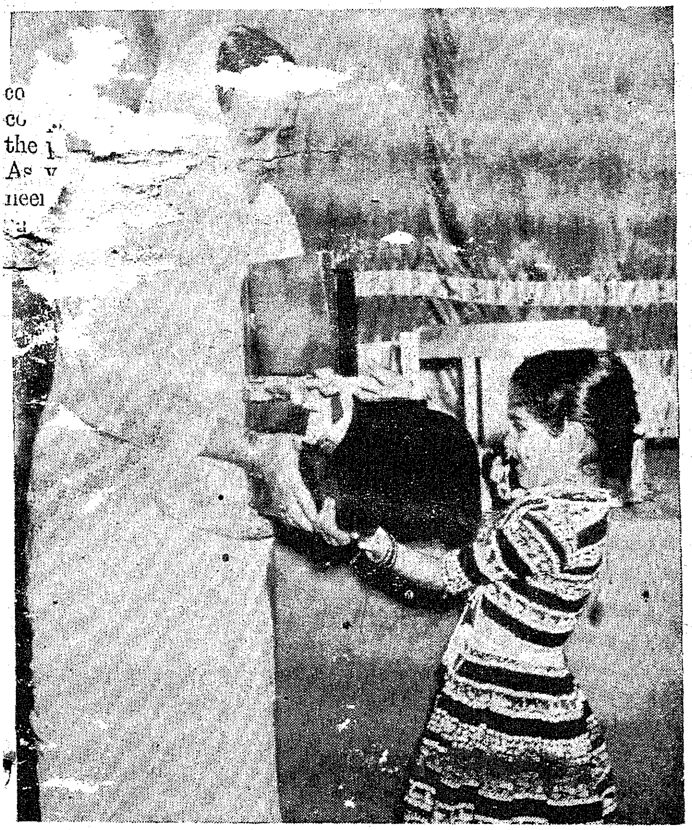
DRESS PARADE

its emphasis
programmes is
Second Five-
first, and

Different modes in Khadi.



The tiny tot who participated in the Khadi Dress Parade receiving a prize from Smt. Medhi.

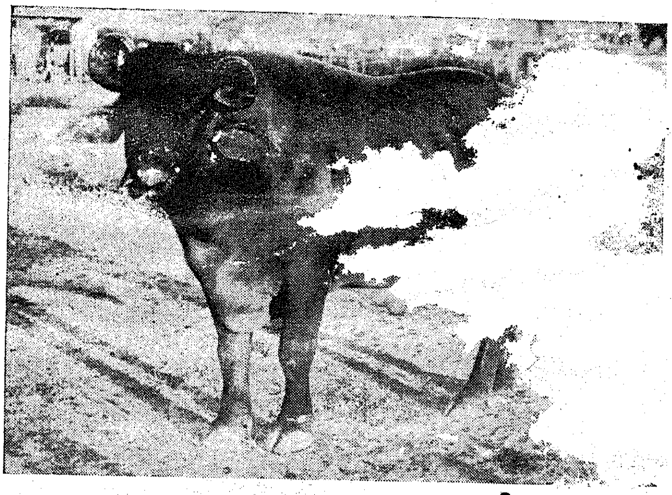


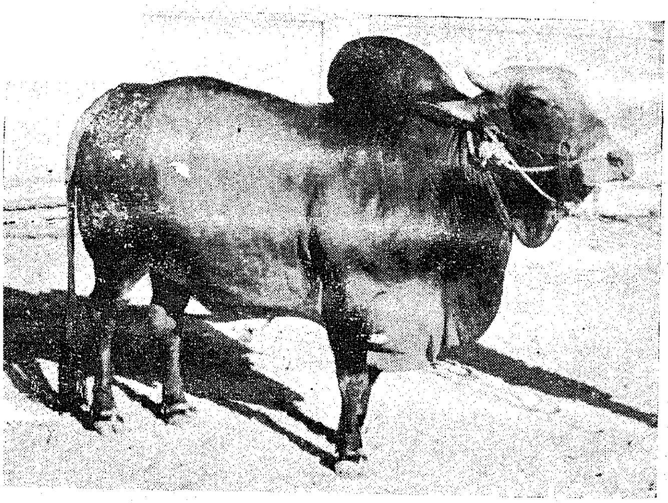
Miniature dressing table for Milady-prize for one of the children who participat-d in the Khadi Dress Parade.

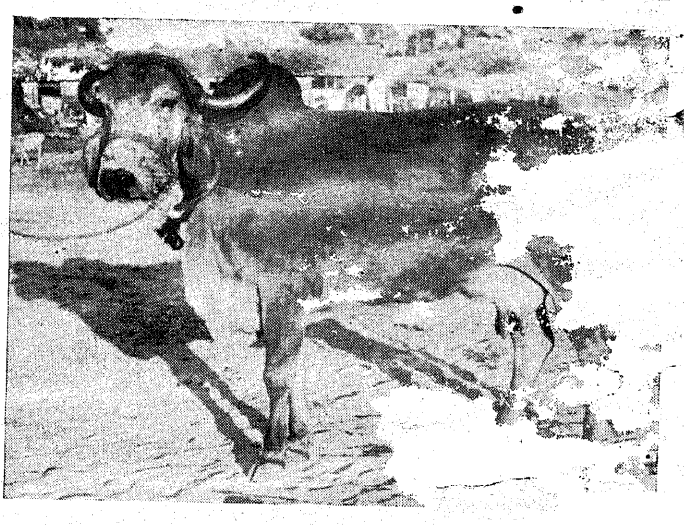
The Khadi Dance.

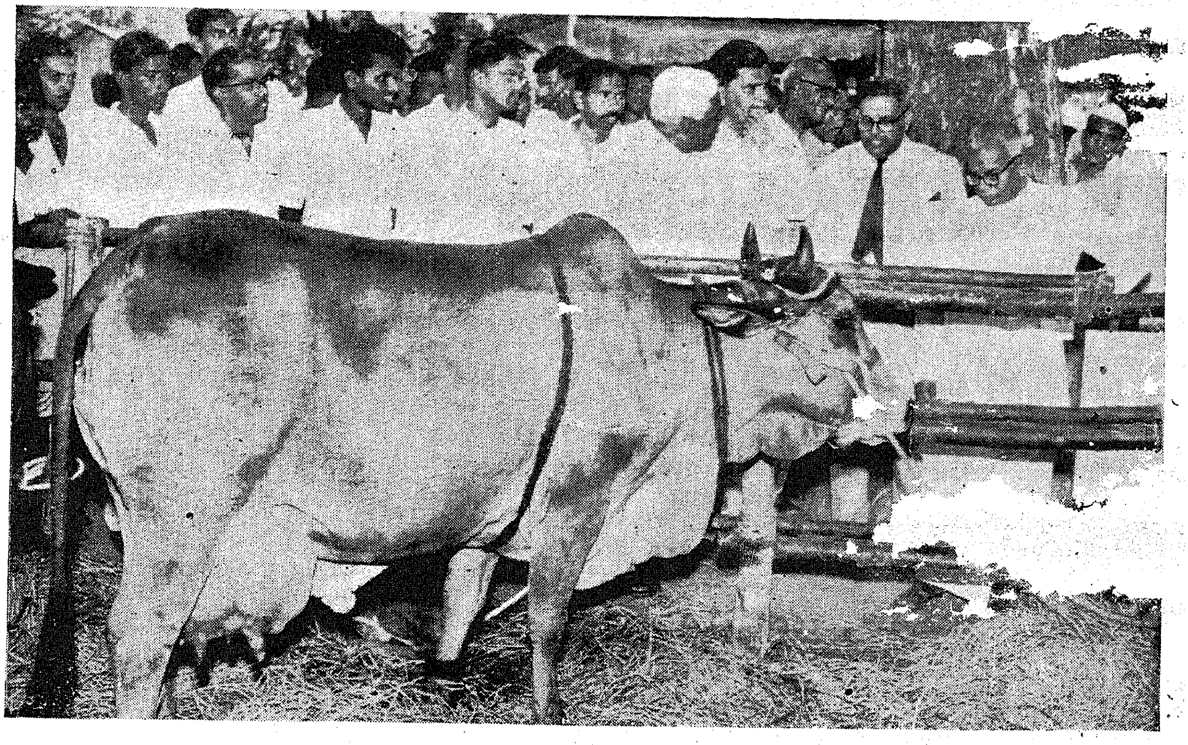
CATTLE SHOW

The South Regional Cattle Show was held in the City from 26th September 1959. The photos on this page show some of the best entries to the show.









The Madras Dairy and Milk Project

Sri C. G. Rangabashyam, I.A.S.,
Milk Commissioner, Madras.

a view to reorganize the milk supply position ... f Madras, a scheme known as the Madras Dairy and Milk Project has been drawn up by the Government ... Madras and included as a part of the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme, which involves a total ... of Rs. 123·8 lakhs, is well under way and scheduled ... completed within the Second Plan period.

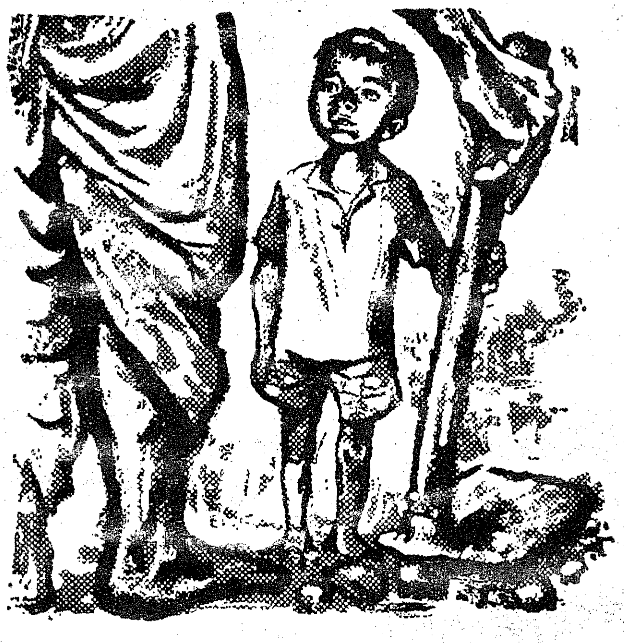
... consists of two parts—the Milk Colony ... Dairy. It is proposed to set up a Milk ... 4,000 milch animals by evacuating the ... the congested areas of the City and also estab- ... ral Dairy equipped with the most modern and ... plant and machinery for processing and distri- bution of milk to the citizens. A plot of land measuring 703 ... es in Madhavaram, about 7 miles from the City, has ... been ... d for this purpose. The Milk Colony will ... accommodation for 4,000 milch animals ... dent owners of the animals in 8 units ... each. The first of these 8 units ... for 500 milch animals is ready ... was inaugurated by the Union ... ter, Sri S. K. Patil, on 15th October 1959. ... ment of the Central Dairy the ... mates of the Dairy building at a cost of ... e already been drawn up and the founda- ... of the Dairy building at Madhavaram was ... October 1959 by the Union Food Minister.

... vernment are examining the question of bringing ... ation to evacuate the City stables in the congested parts of the City. Meanwhile, the first of the 8 units in the Milk Colony, which is now ready for occupation, will be thrown open to those who voluntarily seek accommodation therein. In the interests of the producer-owners themselves, it has been decided to admit only such of those with a minimum of ten milch animals that seek acc... ation, as otherwise it would be uneconomic to ... n the colony. Such of those who own less ... animals which is the minimum require- ... issue of liberal loans ... quired. It is proposed to ... a licence fee of As. 8 per month ... mal that is sought to be housed in the colony. The producer-owner will be offered accommodation for his milch animals at the colony at the above rates and will be provided with free residential accommodation for himself or his representative to manage the animals belonging to him in the colony. The Government undertake to purchase all the milk offered by the producer-owner at a rate that will be fixed mutually allowing for a reasonable margin of profit. Veterinary aid and other facilities for the proper upbringing and management of milch cattle will be made available free of cost at the colony. Arrangements will be made to obtain concentrates required for cattle feed at reasonable rates and make them available to the producer-owners. Similarly, green fodder required for the milch cattle will be made available at very cheap cost from the adjoining grass farm at Kodungaiyur now run by the Corporation of Madras. The cost of the concentrates and the green grass supplied to the producer-owners will be recovered from the weekly or fortnightly milk-bills, as the case may be, that will be preferred by them. The milk offered by the producers will be accepted on butter fat basis—separate standards being set for cows' milk and for buffaloes' milk. As there is a vast area in the colony, facilities will be made available for grazing of milch cattle. Provision is being made for accommodation for near-parturition animals. The Government will afford all facilities for the care of dry animals in the nearby Government Salvage Farm at Alamadhi.

In addition to the above facilities, all the requirements of a township, such as school, playgrounds for children, parks for recreation, hospital, postal facilities, police station, etc., are being provided for to make living in the colony as comfortable as possible.

Towards the establishment of the Central Dairy, the Government of New zealand have offered a generous aid of £215,000 (Rupees 29 lakhs) for the purchase of plant and machinery by inviting global tenders. The plant and equipment schedule has already been drawn up and it is hoped that the Dairy building will be completed and the plant and machinery installed by the end of 1960. It is proposed to handle 1½ to 2 lakhs pounds of milk in the Dairy. Cows, milk, buffaloes, milk and toned milk (with 3 per cent fat) will be made available separately to the consumers in the City at very reasonable rates. An efficient system of quality control will be rigorously enforced. Provision is being made to manufacture such milk products as butter, ghee and ice-cream also. Arrangements will be made to set up depots in different parts of the city for sale of milk and milk products to the citizens.

(*Continued on page* 32)



when tomorrow comes...

For him a spade is not yet a spade.
The telegraph wires hum a strange tune, the
distant drone of a plane means faraway places, mystery.
And imitating father is a new kind of play.

When tomorrow comes, play will turn to work.
Life will take on a different purpose. A spade
will be a spade, and care will be part of living.

Today's striving and effort is for the world
he will grow into, a world that offers a little more—
a little less of the care, a little more of the joy.

Today, as in the past, our products help to make homes cleaner, healthier, happier. But today we are also working **for . . .** **Tomorrow,** when the evergrowing urge for better living will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be ready with wider service, new ideas, new products . . .

Today and Tomorrow... Hindustan Lever serves the home.

PR.3-X52

(*Continued from page* 4)

aby must not have a certain thing given to him just because he cries for it. If the next time we break our own rule by at once giving him when he cries for it. As a result, our own work of training becomes harder and has a bad effect on the child, who finds it difficult to be obedient and self-controlled—hence the need for kindness seasoned with firmness.

Food habits should be inculcated from the very beginning. Food should be made as attractive as possible. Worry, excitement and ill-temper are fatal to good digestion. Children should be taught from the start that no remarks are to be made about what is set before them. The diet should be varied, the meals taken in cheerfulness and peace. Food should be taken slowly and there should be timing and intervals. Table-manners are important should be taught early in life. Children should eat mouth shut and quietly. They must not talk the mouth is full. It is a golden rule to avoid eating meals and children must be trained in this habit as possible.

We therefore should not expect children to remain quiet without occupation. On the other hand, we must not forget those natural instincts need to be trained. They must however curb their restlessness at times. They must be taught for instance not to fidget at meal-times nor interrupt when their elders are talking. They should be trained to amuse themselves quietly when they are in the room where their elders are working.

It is very important in these days when children are indulged so much more than is good for them that they should be taught to take thought of others. We must aim in our teaching to strike the "golden mean". We must allow for the natural activity of the child and at the same time remember there are times when the natural activity must be restrained.

Another characteristic of early childhood is timidity. Children vary in regard to their fears and what seems amusing to one child is grotesque and frightening to another. Babies are often frightened by anything which is unfamilar. An unknown face or the sight of its mother dressed in black causes a cry of terror.

The fear of the unknown or unusual is very common in young children. Again the sight of anything deformed or ugly is a source of terror to many children. We are told children would never fear the dark if the idea were not put into their minds by older people. They hear such unwise remarks as "Is'nt your little boy afraid of being left alone at nights? And they at once begin to think that there must be something to be afraid of. Some children especially those of a highly imaginative nature have a instinctive dread of the dark. Prof. Sully says "the absence of light and the oncoming of night have as we know a lowering effect on the functioning of the body". In fact, the very darkness of the night tends to make anyone gloomy. The wisest plan is to leave a little light in the room. Fear is extremely harmful to little children. Untold injury may be done to the nervous organism of a child by a fright in early life. All threats as "a bogey-man will get you" should be taboo in the nursery. Another characteristic of childhood is the trust and confidence which children place in those set over them. If we are trustworthy and altogether trustful, they will trust and respect us.

The imitative Faculty of childhood, is so obvious that it hardly needs any elaboration. Children are described as a type of monkeys who copy their elders. It is hardly too much to say that in training them, our example is practically everthing.

Who is not familiar with the perpetual ' why and how '? Very often the little child is snubbed and told not to be inquisitive. Curiosity is a valuable characteristic. The child would learn but little without it. Times there will be when we have to confess. 'I do not know' or 'you are too young to understand'. But we can always show patience and sympathy. Let us beware of undervaluing the child's intelligence. Above all, let us not tell him anything which he will later have to unlearn.

The fundamentals of hygiene should not be overlooked. We must notice how children breath. They ought to breath the nose with the mouth shut. Children should be taught to sit and stand upright without stooping. Ungainly attitudes besides spoiling the appearance of a child have a bad effect on his growth and development. A narrow chest, curvature of the spine and one shoulder higher than the other are among the evils which may result from wrong postures of the body.

Activity is the child's element. The average healthy child should be on the go for a great part of each day. We should teach the child to amuse itself from a very early age. It should be left at some safe place to kick its legs about before it can sit up. When a little bigger it can be given bricks or some simple toys to play with. As for toys, the simpler they are the better. The clever mechanical toys which grown-up people think so ingenious are not the best for children. They leave nothing or little to the imagination. The dolls have their own place and value especially to girls. They become real people to the girls who nurse them and also provide a training in motherliness. Brick too are good. Only those who have watched a little child with them know how many and various are the things which can be built with them. Small toys should be avoided as also painted things.

We must be judicious in the choice of books for children. Once we put them on the right path of choice, then their powers of judgment will be well-developed to guide them in to the future. Hence while young they should be taught to love good literature. Frightening ugly stories should be avoided. Now a days we find a surfeit of the comic element. This according to Miss Mason induces a frivolous habit of mind.

A mother or a teacher need not be learned. This does not mean that she must not strive to improve herself. God nowhere promise to supply our deficiencies when he ourselves are careless and idle. The little child must be led on by degrees as he is "able to bear it" from truth to truth. It is important the child's first ideas should not be connected with fear. They should not think of the parent as a punisher of wrong-doing. To tell a child that God does not love him because he is a naughty boy is not only mischievous but untrue. All children are born good—they are only made naughty by bad or faulty training.

It is not only not kind, it is cruel to spoil a child. It makes him a misery to himself and to others. An only child is in great danger of being spoilt unless the parents are willing to take some trouble in the matter of training. Another cause of spoiling is the mistaken idea that to let a child have its own way means happiness to him. Gratification of his whims is in no way happiness. It is the greatest possible mistake to imagine that unlimited licence means happiness. Children are really happier when they are under discipline if that discipline is loving and firm.

To speak of a child more than is necessary has a harmful effect. It is likely to make him shy and uncomfortable. Then too, the sort of conversation not meant for children and to which children listen does much harm. They really listen far more than their elders think and if they do not understand fully, they often get a general drift of the conversation and their character is day by day being influenced for good or evil by what they hear.

Is childhood then the happiest time of life? It is difficult to say; the sorrows seem so trivial to us are often so great and often so hopeless to a child. A broken doll to them may be a real calamity. Sorrow to the old is sorrow; to the young it is despair.

The virtues of truthfulness and honesty should be inculcated in children while young. The want of this may lead to disaster later on. If we can teach a child to say 'no' to himself when he wants to do something, we have taught him something which will be of value to him all his life.

Training of children would be sadly incomplete if respect for elders is not included. It is an old doctrine no doubt but has its own place and value. In these days when so much importance is attached to the child's personality, there is a tendency to give these youngsters undue latitude with the result that we have children monopolising conversation and interrupting elders in a way that is rather unbecoming.

Let us then have this great truth before us that no work which we do for little children is lost or in vain. It is like the good seed we scatter far and wide, which will meet us on the other side. No doubt, at times our patience is sorely taxed and our spirits are at a low ebb but our efforts are not without effect. This will be proved by the children in our charge. And are they not worth all our labours? What would world be without them?

"Suffer little children to come unto to me and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

These appealing words seem to ring through the ages to all generations for all ages with a perennial freshness. They hold a new-born hope—a hope born of love from which we may draw lessons of strength and kindliness.

Child study does lead us into many fields but underlying it all is one unifying principle the training of the child and Preservation of the Home. Methods may come and methods may go; children are born and children die, but the child and the Home go on for ever.

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(*Continued from page* 10)

...liday Camps sites should be located in a ... Reserve Forest. Excepting Tanjore ...as no hills or mountains nor forests, ...ict can boast of at least a hillock with ...acility.

...o begin with it will be a great help for the children ...the State if Government would select two or more such ...eal spots for children's Holiday Camps in each district ...d equip them with minimum requirements for 50 ...mpers. Such a camp, I am sure, will become very ...pular with children and youths if arrangements are also ...de for healthy and wholesome food to be served at ...sonable rates. The Indian Council for Child Welfare ...its District Branches are always willing to extend ...est co-operation in this matter to Government ...ing the ideal of having two Holiday Camps for ...every district by the end of 1960.

(*Continued from page* 5)

...t first she wanted to be an act... within ...r led her to medicine. Bei... came ...educationist throug... ...fective children...

...tive of Sri Krishna who came to conquer the hearts of men by His divine play. She combined in her educational principles the true art of teaching and learning. Artist in her being, sensitive to beauty and brilliant in intellect, she has shown how worthy of respect is the sublime spirit of the child. She gave maturity to the child and to the adult the realization that in him who understands the child is born the spirit of eternal youth.

(*Continued from page* 15)

As a correctional worker in the field for over two decades, I am usually interested in contacting varied types of juvenile delinquents, undergoing institutional treatment and training in the Government Approved Schools in our State. Even from a frequent but random sampling from a motley crowd of juvenile delinquents, ranging from a homeless and economically deprived child taking away a brass vessel to enable it to go to have its daily bread from the crafty sale thereof, to an impulsive and distressed juvenile doing away with another youngster, due to his subjective mental emotional tensions, I have proofs to convince that no child is born delinquent or much less a criminal; but, it is the peculiar abnormal ...ditions of home and complex environmental factors ...y which are responsible for turning out many a ...wanderer, uncontrollable truant, delinquent ...offender, if they are not properly guided ...

(*Continued from page* 20)

in 1814. There are inscriptions to this effect in the monument itself, in Tamil, English, Telugu, Urdu and Marathi.

In November 1958, two-thousand cannon balls of steel and alloy of different metals in 4, 12 and 22 lb. weights were discovered around Manora, by chance, when a ryot dug a well. If the area can be opened up and excavations undertaken, interesting finds may be unearthed.

Though Manora has not been damaged by cyclones it has not been spared by human hand, by visitors and village-folk. Floors have been ravaged and walls disfigured. One can never forgive those who have inscribed their names, some shabbily and hurriedly written, others engraved with painstaking care. What a shame to our national character !

If the place could be made beautiful and pleasant, Manora will be a Tourist-attraction ; it can bubble with acvitity and be remunerative to the inhabitants of an underdeveloped area. Tourism is as paying an industry as any other and will help mitigate unemployment.

Lack of picture-postcards and informed
no mention. I am tempted to say
nificant than Manora. Americ

In order to co-ordinate and control milk prod
collection, processing and distribution, it is propo
up eventually a Milk Board with stat
first step towards this direction an
already been set up with the Minister
the Chairman consisting of five pr
representing varying interests and the
It is hoped that this Advisory Board will, in cou
time, evolve itself into a statutory Milk Board

From the foregoing account it will be seen that t
project has been conceived with the three-fold object
(1) rehabilitating the city milk-men and their tra
(2) putting more money in the hands of the ryots in ru
areas by encouraging them to take to Dairying as
economic proposition in addition to agricultural op
tions, and (3) above all to make good quality milk ava
in sufficient quantity to the citizens of Madras at r
rates. The above objectives, though seemingly for
are not difficult to achieve. Bombay and Cal
already advanced far in this direction. There
fore, no reason why Madras should lag behin
the good-will and co-operation from all sides
ment of Madras are confident that this Project, whi
is makin ble beginning now, will grow into
migh ll not be ere long that it satisf
tizens of a growing city li

The City ... poration Day was ... Photo shows the ... P. Arasu with ... isters of Madras ... radesh.

one of these ...
hill station ...
district, which ...
every other distr...
water ...

The Madras Branch of the Institute of Public Administration was inaugurated on 5th October 1959 by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Vice Chairman, Planning Commission.

Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon, Minister ... Local Administration, presided over the Bharath Scouts and Girl Guides Day at the Wenlock Park, Triplicane.

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USE

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